Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 21. VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1895. No. 178

Always Something New

Being added to our big stock of JEWELRY, NOVELTIES, Etc., that will interest you. Not hardly necessary to tell you they are the Latest Designs and sold at a narrow margin.

Challoner & Mitchell, 47 Government St., Opposite Bank of B. C.

WM. STEWART, Merchant Tailor, 36 Fort St.

These are a few of our prices:

Genuine Scotch Tweed Suits from $15.00.
English Worsted Suits from $20.00.
Irish Worsted Suits from $22.00.
Pants from $4.00.

These are the Finest Imported Goods. We guarantee fit, honest work and good trimmings. Inspection invited.

THE WESTSIDE.

Closing Week
Of the Great Sale

SPECIAL

600 Pairs Ladie's Cotton Hose,
Fast Black and Seamless, 2 pairs for 25 cents.
Bargains in Embroideries.
Bargains in Laces.
Bargains in Prints.
Bargains in Staples.
Bargains in Dress Goods.
Bargains in Jackets, Blouses, Etc.
Bargains in all Departments for This Week Only.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

July 24.

THIS IS A PRIZE!

No sell this time for we are selling:

23 lbs. Sugar for $1.
5 lb. Pail Jam, 50c.
American Ham Bacon, 14c.
Fine Table Butter, 15c.

We are not in it at these prices for they are small for you. Don't be afraid. We mean business and 16 ounces to the pound.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,
107 Government Street.

OUR ANNUAL
Summer Sale
IS NOW ON.
Bargains for Everybody.
THE BEST GOODS.
COMPETENT WORKMEN.
LOWEST PRICES.

A. Gregg & Son,
Merchant Tailors, Yates Street.

Have You

Tried Falconer's this season Fruit? Don't miss it! Choice! Delicious! Don't miss it! Ask your grocer for FALCONER'S.

TRACING THE CASTLE CRIMES

So Far the Chicago Police Have Failed to Secure Direct Evidence.

But the Little Rock Convict Says He Can Clear Up the Mystery.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 1.—Convict Allen persists in the assertion that Minnie Williams was alive six months ago and is of the belief that she is alive now. He did not meet Holmes in Arkansas; his connection with him was confined to Fort Worth, Texas. He never wrote any letters to Holmes. Allen declares that the detectives from Chicago will not get anything for their trouble unless they are able to secure his release from the penitentiary. The only place at which Allen met Holmes, he says, was at Fort Worth, and he knows a great deal about his crookedness in that city. "When the authorities come to my terms I will talk and not before. This is all I will say in regard to this case." Allen undoubtedly knows the whereabouts of Minnie Williams, but that he had anything to do with her disappearance is considered extremely doubtful here. When asked if he would parole Allen and under certain conditions pardon him, Governor Clark said the conditions would have to be presented in legal form before he could return an answer to that question. The chief executive of Arkansas would evidently do anything reasonable to assist in clearing up the mystery surrounding Holmes, but he would have to be convinced that Allen's story was not made for the purpose of securing a pardon before he would even grant a parole.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 1.—There is hardly any doubt but that the man Pratt, mentioned in a recent Topeka dispatch as having lived there, and H. H. Holmes are one and the same man. Allen or "Mascot," the convict in prison, says Holmes went by the name of Pratt in Texas. Allen spends most of his time reading the newspapers. He said, "I know Pat Quinlan. He came to Fort Worth when Pratt (Holmes) and I were there, but would not take charge of things because of the shape they were in. Lyman (Pietzel) acted badly there. He drank a great deal and became infatuated with a dashing widow. Pratt had with him then a woman whom he called Jeanette. I knew all the time his name was Holmes and also knew that he had five or six living wives. I traveled a great deal with him and we both visited the Hot Springs together. Holmes had the most winning ways towards women of any man I ever saw and never mixed up with any that were not good looking. He was also mild-mannered, courteous and affable towards men." There was a moment's pause and "Mascot" continued, "But I'm not going to tell what I know until the thing is fixed to suit me." There is perhaps no manner of swindling that Allen is not familiar with. Some people believe that he is now engaged in a slick attempt to gain his liberty by bartering his knowledge of Holmes' criminal career, a knowledge that may have to be taken with a grain of salt.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—The police acknowledge to-day their complete defeat so far in their efforts to secure direct evidence of murder against H. H. Holmes. Dozens of promising clues have been carefully investigated and witness after witness, who was confidently expected to tell all, has been examined without result.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A girl who can do plain cooking, and is willing and tidy. None other need apply. Mrs. Templeman, No. 19 Gorge road. Call between 10 and 2, or in the evening. tf

WANTED—A lady who would like to start in business for herself. Must be capable and willing to learn. Adress P. O. Box 275. 1t

WANTED—At once, three or four good waiters, with references. Apply to Mount Baker hotel.

$25.00 REWARD.

The above reward is hereby offered for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons tampering or interfering in any way with any manhole, ventilator, flush tank, or other part of the sewerage system of the City of Victoria, or causing any impediment or obstruction to the proper and effective operation of any portion of the said system, except when acting under instructions from the City Engineer or Sanitary Officer.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., August 1st, 1895.

THEOSOPHY.

DR. : ALLAN : GRIFFITHS,

The Pacific Coast Lecturer, will Lecture at 8 o'clock on

FRIDAY, EVENING, Aug. 2nd,
SUBJECT.
SATAN—GOOD AND EVIL.

And on Sunday evening, August 4, subject, "Evolution of the Thinker," at Theosophical Headquarters, 28 Broad street (the Williams Block).

ADMISSION FREE.

Under New Management.

MR. J. DORN,
OF CHICAGO,
Has assumed the management of the
New York Restaurant

Which he intends conducting in a strictly first-class manner. The restaurant, which has been entirely renovated and refitted, will be open day and night and none but competent white labor will be employed.

MR. DORN is a noted chef and by strict attention to business hopes to be favored with a share of public patronage. The restaurant will be open on Saturday for dinner.

New York Restaurant,
67 and 69 Yates Street.

TENDERS

Separate tenders will be received by the undersigned on behalf of the British Columbia Agricultural and Industrial Association up to 5 p.m. the 15th of August, 1895, for the following privileges during the week of the Exhibition, September 16th to 21st, inclusive of both dates:—

A. For the sole privilege of Dining Room and Kitchen.

B. For the sole privilege of Lunch Counter, with tea and coffee.

C. For the sole privilege of the sale of Soda Water, Ice Cream, Iced and Soft Drinks, Candy, Nuts and Fruits.

D. Cigar and Tobacco stand.

All the foregoing are to be located on the Exhibition building grounds and are to be outside of the main building. No selling in main building allowed.

Tenderers to supply necessary booths or stands. Superintendent to allot space.

E. For the use of Bar and privileges in Jockey Club Grounds.

All tenders to be accompanied with a sum of not less than twenty per cent. of the amount offered. The balance to be paid on or before the 16th September, 1895.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. E. RENOUF,
aug1-td Hon. Sec.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Watters May Make Some Startling Disclosures.

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—The contract for the erection of the new postoffice and customs house building at Portage la Prairie has been awarded to Messrs. Vian & Lechance, of Hull, Que., for $25,000.

Thos. J. Watters, ex-commissioner of customs, has been released from the Carleton county jail on account of ill-health. He is in bad health now, but now that he is at liberty the impression prevails that some startling disclosures of the methods of the customs department will be made.

There is no truth whatever in the story telegraphed from Chicago that Lord Haddo, son of the Earl of Aberdeen, was on the yacht Sunbeam, supposed to be lost on Lake Michigan. The governor-general's son, Lord Haddo, is now on his way from England, where he has been at school, and will be here in a few days.

As an outcome of the seizure of a Canadian flag in Bermuda, owing to the ignorance of the port authorities of the Admiralty warrant permitting its use abroad, an order-in-council has been passed directing that a copy of the warrant be furnished to all masters of Canadian vessels clearing for foreign ports.

The government has offered to carry the New Zealand mails across the continent free for two years.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. Mr. Daly will leave Regina for Vancouver to-morrow.

Nelson, B. C., heretofore an outport of New Westminster, has been made an independent customs port of entry.

CABLE NEWS.

Bank of England Statement—Gold for Europe.

London, Aug. 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, decrease, £414,000; circulation, decrease, £587,000; bullion, increase, £172,636; other securities, increase, £257,000; other deposits, increase, £329,000; public deposits, increase, £21,000; notes reserve, decrease, £36,000; government securities, increase, £499,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 59.03 per cent., is now 57.75.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold will be shipped from New York by the steamship Saale, which sails for Europe on Saturday.

Levy, a prominent sporting man, offers to back Peter Jackson against Corbett in a glove contest for $10,000, the match to come off in London in February next.

San Salvador, Aug. 1.—The streets are filled with a mob yelling "Death to Gutierrez and Castallanes." The people are in a frenzy because thirty citizens belonging to the leading families were arrested to-day and it is rumored they were shot inside the barracks. The troops are ready for action, although the police are trying to clear the streets. The city has been declared in a state of siege. The city authorities issued a proclamation calling upon the people to return to their homes, warning them that the city is under martial law.

IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES

Hayhurst, the Hero of Bisley, Will Receive a Warm Welcome Back to Canada.

Col. Gascoyne, of the Scotch Grenadiers, Will Succeed General Herbert.

Toronto, Aug 1.—Information has been laid against the canteen keeper at the barracks for selling liquor to other than soldiers after hours.

Gravenhurst, Aug. 1.—The postoffice here has been burglarized and about $225 in cash stolen.

Quebec, Aug. 1.—Mr. Menary, formerly night watchman at the Grand Trunk wharf, and of late an inmate of the Finlay asylum, dropped dead yesterday.

Counterfeit $5 bills of the suspended La Banque du Peuple are in circulation here.

Collector Lane of the inland department with a squad of police has just returned from Stoneham woods, where they located a gang of moonshiners, who, however, got wind of the officers' approach, and made good their escape after burning the camp.

Halifax, Aug. 1.—Col. Tyrwhitt, one of the delegates to the Orange lodge, went swimming in the harbor yesterday and narrowly escaped drowning.

Montreal, Aug. 1.—Private Hayhurst, who won the Queen's prize at Bisley, will arrive here on August 10th. Preparations are on foot in Montreal, Hamilton and other places to give the hero of Bisley a royal welcome back to Canada.

Brockville, Aug. 1.—Robert Bolton, while crossing the river in a small boat, was drowned.

Winnipeg, Aug. 1.—Rev. Bradshaw has declined the pastorate of Christ church.

Montreal, Aug. 1.—A London cable says: "Col. Gascoyne, of the Scottish Grenadier Guards, is the military man picked to succeed General Herbert in command of the Canadian militia. He proceeds to Canada shortly.

Kingston, Aug. 1.—Robert Wycott, charged with killing W. H. Castill at Sydenham, has been found guilty but released on suspended sentence, the evidence showing that he acted in self defence.

Halifax, Aug. 1.—The grand Orange lodge re-elected Clark Wallace grand master. E. F. Clarke declined office.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—A deputation of farmers from Grey county waited on the Ontario government yesterday to lay before it the distressed condition of the farmers in that county as a result of the plague of grasshoppers during the summer and the continued drought. The deputation dwelt at length on the condition of the different townships and asked either for a cash grant from the government or leave for the county to pass a by-law granting financial aid. Hon. Dryden, who represented the government, promised that the matter should be carefully considered.

CLOUDBURSTS AND WASHOUTS.

Socorro, New Mexico, Inundated—Many Persons Homeless.

Denver, Aug. 1.—The town of Socorro, New Mexico, was inundated by the overflow of a mountain stream on Tuesday and hundreds of people were made homeless. Six members of the Durane family were drowned. The loss is estimated at one million dollars. A disastrous cloudburst occurred on Tuesday night at Casper, Wyoming. A freighter and family named Newby, camped on Garden creek, were in bed when the flood came upon them, and without a moment's warning they were hurled into a mass of water and debris. Mr. Newby only escaped, his wife and child being carried off by the flood. Two other children were also drowned in the torrent. A freight train on the Florence and Cripple Creek railway was caught in a landslide and derailed near Adelaide. A succession of cloud bursts occurred at the head of Eight Mile creek, about 12 miles north of Adelaide. Three lives were lost and four employees of the railroad were injured in a collision.

Colorado has been visited for two days with the most disastrous rains and cloud bursts in the history of the state. At Golden Gulf all trains are tied up because the track up Clear Creek canyon had been washed out in several places, and four bridges were carried away.

At Catskill, in New Mexico, the Red river went on the rampage, bridges were washed and several families had to flee for their lives. From a score of other points on the mountain come reports of heavy rains and cloud bursts. Travel on all the mountain roads is interfered with, and it will be weeks before the damage to some of them is repaired.

President Johnson, of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad, put large forces at work to-day repairing the extensive washouts caused by the cloud bursts. It is believed that the road can be reopened in about ten days. The damage to railroad and other property is estimated at $35,000. The supposed death list of eight at Adelaide is now reduced to three. The three trainmen who were caught in the flood are now said to have escaped.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION

The Grand Orange Lodge Declares Against Separate Schools in Manitoba.

Vice-President Shaughnessy Talks About the Wonders of Kootenay.

Quebec, July 31.—N. Courchesnes, an employee of the Quebec crown lands department, has left the city rather suddenly, leaving many creditors.

Smith's Falls, July 31.—The Winnipeg train coming east is 15 hours late. It was detained by burning trestles near Sudbury. The fire started in the bush and communicated to the track.

Halifax, July 31.—The committee on the grand master's address at the Orange convention to-day presented its report, which was unanimously adopted. It approved of the utterances on the defeat of home rule; declared against separate schools, and approved Manitoba's stand; expressed the utmost confidence in Grand Master Wallace, and announced the further opinion that whatever the effect would be on his political fortunes, he would stand firm against remedial legislation. The school system prior to 1890 in Manitoba was characterized as "wretched," and it was declared that Orangemen would extend all aid possible to Manitoba.

Niagara Falls, July 31.—John Q. Adams, a direct descendant of the great Adams family which furnished a president to the United States, was found lying dead on Quay street near his home this evening. Mr. Adams was 59 years of age and was a devotee of the bicycle.

Halifax, July 31.—Eliakim Tupper, M. P. P. for Digby, is dead at Bear River.

Cornwall July 31.—Navigation was resumed on the Cornwall canal at 3 o'clock to-day, when the steamer Persia was locked upwards.

London, July 31.—The colored citizens of London will celebrate Emancipation day to-morrow. The street procession will be headed by the Detroit band and the united choirs of the Detroit colored churches will give a concert in the evening.

Winnipeg, July 31.—The weekly crop report continues to be encouraging. Not only was there sufficient moisture, but the generally warm weather is just the thing needed for ripening. Quantities of barley have already been cut and the cutting of wheat will commence this week.

Vice-President Shaughnessy is here from the coast. He thinks Victoria and Vancouver have picked up remarkably, and business is brisk on all sides. But it is the extent of the wealth in Kootenay staggers him. He describes the hill sides alive with men and ore coming to the surface in tons. Something will be done by the C. P. R. to help transportation and advertise the section.

Toronto, July 31.—The yacht Sunbeam, which is reported to have been lost in Lake Michigan, is not known here. Judge Kingsmill has no son named Walter.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Trial of the Directors of the Union Bank.

St. Johns, July 31.—The prosecution of the Union Bank directors, previous to their committal by the supreme court for trial, or otherwise, began to-day. The prosecution withdrew the case against Manager Pinsent, who will be one of their leading witnesses. Much surprise was occasioned by the attempt this afternoon by the Telegram, Premier Whiteway's mouthpiece, to influence public opinion in favor of Hon. Augustus Harvey, who was a member of the Whiteway ministry until last week. It asserts that the evidence will show that he is on a far different footing from the other directors. They propose to take steps to-morrow to endeavor to have it punished for contempt of court by comments on a case sub judice. The Telegram has also another libel suit on its hands, Hon. A. B. Morine, formerly colonial secretary, sues it for $5000, alleging that it insinuates that he is responsible for sending abroad messages damaging the credit of the colony.

CONSUL PLUMACHER'S REPORT

Discusses the Commercial Situation in Venezuela.

Washington, D. C., July 31.—Mr. Plumacher, consul at Maracaibo, has made a report of great interest to the state department. Speaking of the trouble Venezuela has had with European nations seeking to seize upon her territory and substance, and pointing out the splendid opportunity open to the United States to extend its trade with Venezuela at the expense of other nations, he describes the opportunity lost by the United States from 1890 to 1894, owing to the refusal of Venezuela to accept the reciprocity propositions of the United States, but that since the duties were decreased he notes a slight improvement in the exports to New York, increasing from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000. He attributes the depression in Venezuela to the financial and political troubles of the country and says if the present crisis passes, the United States will have a great advantage owing to the diplomatic complications with Germany and Great Britain, our commercial rivals. "The Germans," he says "are looked upon with but little favor on account of the threat to send German ironclads to La Guyara to enforce the payment of a subsidy due to the builders of the principal Venezuelan railway. The popular feeling upon this point was intensified by a suggestion in a leading newspaper, that the Germans knew very well that such payment was just now an impossibility, as the country was staggering under the burdens of the late war, and that they neither expected nor desired payment, but encouraged by the example of Great Britain, they thought it might be possible to secure a part of rich Guayara territory as an indemnity." "The feeling against Great Britain," he continues, "is now most intense throughout Venezuela." Mr. Plumacher says that on these accounts the United States is much favored, especially as Venezuela is now, as never before, looking to the United States for counsel and guidance.

WHEN the general public manifests a decided preference for a special make of Cigarettes, it may be safely averred that there is good reason for the predilection, and that they have qualities all their own, which commend them to the popular taste. The Cigarettes manufactured by J. M. FORTIER are now in general demand, and on every hand you hear people asking for his four favorite brands:

"La Fayette" Cigarettes, 5c.

Made of pure Virginia and Turkish (Egyptian) Tobaccos.

"Creme de la Creme" Cigarettes, 10c.

Made of Specially selected Virginia and Turkish (Egyptian) Tobaccos. Cured and blended by the most experienced hands.

Royal Turkish Egyptian Cigarettes, 15c.

Blended from the finest Turkish (Egyptian) Tobaccos grown.

"Sonadora" Cigarettes, 15c.

Made of the choicest Havana Tobacco, personally selected for this brand and carefully and skilfully blended to produce the finest effects of Flavor and Aroma.

When you ask for these brands do not accept others that the dealer may tell you are just as good.

DURRANT'S TRIAL.

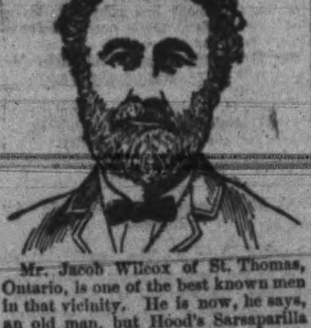
Only Four Jurors Have Been Secured So Far.

San Francisco, July 31.—Two additional jurors were secured to-day to try Theodore Durrant for the murder of Blenche Lamont. Then the third panel of 75 persons had been exhausted; an order was consequently issued for a venire of 150 new names. The additional jurors secured to-day are, M. R. Dempster, commission merchant, and Nathan Crocker, contractor. Four jurors in all have so far been secured. Durrant still continues to be the subject of much hero worship. As he was leaving the court room a well dressed and handsome woman rushed towards him with endearing words and attempted to embrace him. The sheriff protected Durrant from this admirer and refused to deliver a quantity of flowers sent to him.

UNDER TARIFF REFORM.

Voluntary Increases in Wages Continue in the States.

Dunkirk, N. Y., July 31.—The Brooks locomotive works, employing 950 men, will to-morrow raise the wages of their employees 10 per cent.



Mr. Jacob Wilcox of St. Thomas, Ontario, is one of the best known men in that vicinity. He is now, he says, an old man, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has made him feel young again.

"About a year ago I had a very severe attack of the grip, which resulted in my not having a well day for several months afterwards. I was completely run down and my system was in a

Terrible Condition.

I lost flesh and became depressed in spirits. Finally a friend who had been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it and I did so. I continued taking it until I used twelve bottles and today I can honestly say Hood's Sarsaparilla has restored me to my former health." JACOB WILCOX, St. Thomas, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It cures when all other preparations fail.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

LATE CABLE DISPATCHES.

The Election of Mr. Gully to the Speakership Not Opposed by the Cabinet.

Intense Excitement in Brazil—Colonies in Tropical Africa—Bi Metallism.

London, July 31.—The cabinet has decided not to oppose the re-election of William C. Gully as speaker of the house of commons.

Rumors that all the Methodist missionaries in China, who were in grave danger, are now safe in Shanghai, have been received. They had many narrow escapes on their way from Changtu.

A correspondt in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that indignation meetings in protest against the seizure of Trinidad by England continue. These are not confined to Rio Janeiro, but are being held in all parts of the country. The police last night found it difficult to disperse the great crowd which gathered in the public thoroughfares in Rio Janeiro. It is reported that among the late General Peixoto's papers have been found documents offering Trinidad to the United States. The late ex-president, as these documents are seen to show, also offered Amapla to France, and various lands on the Amazon to countries who would grant no recognition to the rebels in the last revolution.

The new Chilean ministry has been formed with Senor Recabarren as premier and minister of the interior, Senor Vegara as minister of foreign affairs, Senor Valdes as minister of war, and Senor Maciver as minister of finance.

The Daily Telegraph's Berlin correspondent says that Right Hon. Sir E. B. Malet, British ambassador to Germany, has resigned and desires to retire from active service in October, presumably on account of the bad health of himself and wife. Sir Edward Malet came before the world of London in the character of Librettist for the opera of "Harold," the music of which was written by F. H. Cowen.

The Daily News announces that there is reason to believe that the international Antarctic exploration, as suggested by the International Geographical congress at their meeting on July 29, will become an accomplished fact at no distant date. The project was proposed at the meeting of the congress by Dr. Murray, leader of the Challenger expedition, who supported the theory that the Antarctic continent is not a succession of volcanic islands, and that investigation in the Antarctic ocean ought to be undertaken by the navies of the world. The congress appointed a committee to further consider the project.

A dispatch to the Standard from Berling says that a severe earthquake has occurred at the Russian town of Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian sea, which is the site of the most noted Russian military post and fortress in the trans-Caspian region. It is reported that twelve persons were killed.

The question: "To what extent is tropical Africa suited for development by the white races or under their superintendence?" was discussed by the International Geographical Congress today. Papers were read by Sir John Kirk, the naturalist, who was attached to Dr. Livingstone's second African expedition, Captain F. D. Lugard and Slatin Pasha, who escaped last winter from Omduraman, where he was for a number of years a prisoner of the Mahdists. Sir John Kirk advocated the introduction of small colonies of British Indians into the tropical parts of Africa. Capt. Lugard, on the other hand, argued that the British Indians were of no value as skilled artisans; Europeans, he thought, would develop the country and at the same time preserve the forests. Henry M. Stanley declared that he knew of no intention to colonize any part of Central Africa.

The financial article in the Times this morning, in a discussion of the possible consequence of an international bimetallic agreement, says: "Not France, whose monetary position is secure, but America, would be the first to take advantage, should we be foolish enough to enter into such an agreement. America is the only great country which would really gain by the agreement. She would try to dispose of her silver here for gold. But the mere hint that we would enter into an international bimetallic agreement would cause such a scramble for gold that it is very doubtful if any would be left in the Bank of England by the time the agreement was signed."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SMOKE GLASSES

For protecting the eyes from bright light and dust from 35 cents to $2.00.

SEE OUR PERFECTED GROUND Smoke Glasses, the finest produced for weak and sensitive eyes.

F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street

NOLTE'S PATENT

AMUSEMENTS.

Open Air Concert.

An Open Air Concert under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieut-Governor will be held at the residence of the Hon. D. M. Eberts (Victoria Arm), on the Evening of 2nd August, at 8.30 p.m. Proceeds in aid of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital. Refreshments free.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

British Ship "Howth"

Will commence loading in Liverpool for Victoria about September 15th, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged will have prompt dispatch. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT WARD & CO., LTD.
tf Temple Building.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,
No. 90 Johnson street, VICTORIA, B.C

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
TERMS REASONABLE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Land Registry Act.

Lot 3, Block XVI; lot 25, block XVIII, lot 12, block XIX; lots 13 and 20, block XX; lot 17, block XXX; lots 20 and 38, block XXXI; lot 26, block XXXIV lot 1, block XXXV; lot 4, block XXXVII; lots 2 and 20, block XXXIX; the easterly 2-3 of lot 21, block XL; lot 13, block XLVIII; lot 2, block L; lot 7, block LI; part of district lot 185, in the city of Vancouver.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above lots will be issued to James Charles Prevost, guardian of the estate of Ernest Wilfred Pratt, otherwise known as Ernest Pratt, on the 28th day of September, 1895, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming the estate or interest therein or any part thereof.

T. O. TOWNLEY,
District Registrar.

Land Registry Office, Vancouver, 24th June, 1895. 3m.

Land Registry Act.

In the Matter of the Application of Peter Steele for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the following portions of Sections XXXI and XXXII., Esquimalt District, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of land forming a portion of Section XXXII., Esquimalt District, together known as Lots 20 and 21, according to a survey and plan made by R. Homfray, C. E., and more particularly described as follows: To wit: Commencing at the N. E. corner of said section, thence running westerly along the northern boundary of said section 366 links, thence south 475 links, thence easterly to the eastern boundary of said section, 351 links; thence northward along the said boundary to the point of beginning, 562 links.

Also that piece or parcel of land known as Buckley's Orchard, and forming a portion of Section XXXI, Esquimalt District, more particularly described as follows: To wit: Commencing at a point on the northern boundary of the said section 14 feet six inches distant from the N. E. corner of before mentioned Section XXXII., thence running easterly along the said boundary 400 feet, thence southerly and parallel to the eastern boundary of the first above described piece of land 325 feet, thence at right angles west 350 feet, thence north to the point of beginning, 198 feet.

Also all that piece or parcel of land forming another portion of Section XXXI., Esquimalt District, bounded as follows, viz.: On the west by the last described piece of land known as Buckley's Orchard, on the south by a line drawn from the south easterly corner of said last described piece to the Craigflower road and parallel to the northern boundary of the said Section XXXI., to the eastward by the Craigflower road, and to the northward by the northern boundary of said Section XXXI.

NOTICE is hereby given that a certificate of indefeasible title to the above lands will be issued to Peter Steele on the 30th day of September, 1895, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by a person claiming an estate or interest therein, or any part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, June 24, 1895.

RECREATION

Recreation is recommended by every medical man one meets; but it must be of a moderate kind. Now

CYCLING

Is healthful, invigorating and the best exercise for the whole body, employing all the muscles, and if undertaken with moderation will give a general healthy tone to the entire system.

You Must Consider

the quality of the machine.

The RAMBLER

Is noted for its excellent build, neatness, speed and for the ease with which it can be driven.

WEILER BROS,
AGENTS.

NOTE—You can make a thorough inspection of these Famous Wheels at our Showrooms on Fort Street.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION

The People as a Whole Opposed to It—Campos Waiting Till October.

The insurrection in Cuba goes blithely on. Each day brings word from the newspaper correspondents in Key West and Tampa of fresh insurgent victories, and explanations of insurgent defeats, that somehow will happen, in spite of the best efforts of the Cuban-loving correspondents. Each day we learn of the ravages of yellow fever among the "mere boys" who compose the Spanish armies in Cuba, and each day we learn how certain the insurgents are to win. All this "daily food" may be entirely correct. The cigar-makers, who for the time being are acting as correspondents for the newspapers, may be impartial men, with facilities for learning Cuban news far in advance of those of the various press associations of the country; but as there are only two steamers a week between Cuban and Florida, it would seem that some of the daily insurgent victories must not be so fresh as their dates would indicate, and that perhaps one victory may have served for more than one occasion, or a defeat may have even posed as a victory. Be that as it may, a brief consideration of certain facts in connection with the insurrection may prove of interest.

Spain did not affect to consider the Cuban insurrection of no importance. She recognized in it a possible rather than an actual importance; and to prevent the possible being actual, she sent to Cuba as Captain-General the same soldier who pacified the island eighteen years ago, Marshal Arsenio de Martinez Campos, and with him and after him she has sent thousands of soldiers. Campos reached Cuba nearly three months ago. Since his arrival he has spent most of his time in the eastern provinces of the island, those of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, where the disaffection exists chiefly, though he has been also in every important seaport.

"My principal enemies," said Marshal Campos, recently, "are Generals July, August and September." Until the last of these has gone, Campos will maintain a "masterly inactivity," and play a waiting game. When he reached the island in April, he consulted the local authorities in every part of his province; since then he has been devoting his time to making his men comfortable, to organizing his army as his experience has taught him is best, and in making plans to be put into execution after General September has gone.

Campos has 65,000 Spanish regular troops now, and 25,000 more are expected this month. The first detachment of troops were destitute of everything necessary for their welfare, let alone for their existence. Not even the British soldiers in the Crimea were worse off. These men had no tents, no blankets, no shoes. Out of chaos Campos had to bring order. At last he has done so. His men are equipped properly now to withstand the climate as well as the insurgents. They are not stationed in the towns, but on ingenios, or plantations, and suburbs of the large towns. Medical supplies have been purchased. Practically there is no yellow fever among the Spanish troops. On June 23rd there were only fourteen cases in the city of Santiago de Cuba, the capital of the province of the same name, and the headquarters of the Spanish troops in the eastern departments.

Besides his 90,000 regular soldiers, of which he has at present 65,000, Campos has 40,000 volunteers raised on the island; and he has called for the raising of troops of guerillas, or irregular cavalry. These troops are to be commanded by regular officers; the men will be paid thirty dollars a month, and will receive their equipments and horses from the government. General Campos relies on these guerillas, very evidently. As they are composed of local volunteers they are expected to operate against the insurgents on more even terms than the regulars; even their lack of regular military training may help them to some extent.

Even yet Campos has not exhausted his resources. The local militia regiments have not been mobilized except in certain sections of the island. These regiments which have taken the field were ordered out by lot; many other regiments yet remain, whose services have not been asked.

It may be asked, how many insurgents are there? General Campos answers, ten thousand.

One hundred and thirty thousand against ten thousand seems undue odds. The odds would be unduly great were the ten thousand men to undertake a pitched battle. But the Cuban leaders know too much to be led into any such fight; they know that their only hope is in sudden raids against outlying plantations, in what we call in this country "guerilla warfare." To meet them Campos must have small bodies of men at all points, rather than large bodies at a few points. "Many a mickle makes a muckle," says the Scottish provery, and the many small posts in every part of the disaffected provinces call for a large number of men in the aggregate.

The whole force of the insurrection is in the two eastern provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe. Within a week after the revolt began, there was a tentative revolt in Matanzas, one of the western provinces of the island, but it was put down at once and its leader captured. Except for that uprising the insurrection has been confined absolutely to Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba. Throughout the rest of the island—and even in those provinces—every resident who has anything at stake is against the insurrection. "The crop" is everything in Cuba. Every man who raises cane is opposed to the insurrection. While he may be an Autonomist, or even a Separatist, he sees that everything that interferes with "the crop" is bad for Cuba as well for himself.

The crop is not ripe yet. That fact accounts in considerable measure for the insurrection. There is comparatively little to be done; the force of workmen on the plantations is reduced. When the crop is ripe the plantations will want laborers. There is more money to be had in working on sugar plantations than in "freeing Cuba." Besides, many of the insurgents are small planters, colonias, and they must get in their own crops.

If the rains stop at the usual time, about the middle of November, the crop will be ready for gathering about the middle of December. Between those dates the end of the present insurrection may reasonably be looked for.

The money element in Cuba is not disturbed by the insurrection, and the people as a whole are opposed to it. The Havana papers print a list of subscribers to the fund for equipping a Havana regiment of guerillas; the sums given are all in small accounts, and the total is about $60,000. But beyond these subscriptions, four of the principal banking houses have subscribed $100,000 (one subscription was for $40,000); and these sums are not made public, in order that smaller givers may not be discouraged. When the banks are called upon formally, they will respond formally; meantime these subscriptions do not count.

Jose Marti, the best and wisest of the Cuban leaders, was not murdered or assassinated; he was killed in a fair fight at Dos Rios. The report spread abroad in the American newspapers that he was not dead was contradicted almost immediately by the attack of the insurgents on the train taking his body to Santiago. The insurgents have contradicted the reports sent to the newspapers by their friends in this country on other occasions; it is a misfortune.

The official bulletin published in the Cuban newspapers may be accepted as correct; at all events, as nearly so as the report of a battle can be when published immediately after the conflict. Government defeats are set forth therein as well as government victories. In fact, were it not for the bulletin the "war correspondents" in Tampa and Key West would often go without the news of government reverses, which they so magnify, and of insurgent defeats, the reports of which they laugh at as merely "government lies to conceal the real state of affairs." The welfare of the island depends on the insurrection being put down promptly; and Campos understands that true accounts even of government defeats will avail better with the class whose aid he needs than will false accounts, which will be proved false later.

The situation may thus be summed up: The insurgents are carrying on the warfare as they have done from the beginning, but have lost some of their best leaders; Campos is meeting the insurgents where he can, but is making no important attacks upon them. When October comes he proposes to assume the offensive. And back of all, the crop must be gathered in December, or insurgents as well as loyalists will be ruined.—Robert Gordon Butler, in Harper's Weekly.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

HORSELESS CARRIAGES.

The French Invention a Cheap and Efficient Means of Transport.

The London Engineer, emulating what has been done in France, has offered $5,500 to be contested for by kerosene or other motor vehicles to be built in England, a committee of business men and engineering experts having been organized to report on the test. A number of first-class engineering firms are preparing for their manufacture, and such has been the economical success of the vehicles that a very great demand for them is expected. In the United States a large factory at Long Island City is being built and equipped especially for their manufacture, as also one in the city of Baltimore. Large numbers of Daimler motors, run by kerosene and gasoline, are made for yachts and general power purposes. Their application to bicycles and trycles has been thoroughly successful, one gallon of oil running them 100 miles, on good roads 40 miles an hour. A tricycle ready for the road weighs 100 pounds, a bicycle 80 pounds. A tricycle 100 pounds in weight recently in Paris traveled 10,000 miles, and is still in perfect working order. A four-seated high road vehicle runs over all grades with one cent's worth of oil per mile in France, where oil is very much more costly than here. Illustrations of these road carriages can be seen in the last number of the Scientific American in the public library. Very general attention on the part of machinists and engineers is now being directed to this important matter. The object of this communication is to endeavor to interest some of those able and willing to manufacture them in this city. There can be no risk in it, as a carriage of the best design could be imported and copied from. As they have been built in Europe for more than three years, patents do not protect them here, unless for an entirely new design.

I have been repeatedly asked if the kerosene engines referred to in the Spectator run by steam. No, they run by a mixture of one part kerosene vapor and ten or twelve parts of atmospheric air, expanded on a piston by an incandescent platinum wire in the cylinder. This produces the same effect as steam at a pressure of 150 to 180 pounds, and at about one-third of its cost. There is no pressure only in the cylinders, consequently no danger. The four-horse power motors have cylinders two and a half inches in diameter, with speed of about 600 to 700 revolutions per minute. No attention to the engine is required after it is in motion. One minute's time serves to start it. There are thousands of them at work for various purposes.—J. H. Killey in Hamilton Spectator.

You cannot be well unless your blood is pure. Therefore purify your blood with the best blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

COST OF KEEPING A MAN.

Estimated That the Average Briton Lives on $60 a Year.

An active man, comfortably fed and clothed, writes William Muir, consumes about three pounds of solids and four pounds of fluids per day, and wears out about two suits of clothes in a year. The value of agricultural produce garnered in the United Kingdom and consumed by its human beings, is (per annum) about £230,000,000. The value of agricultural products imported from abroad and similarly consumed, taken at similar prices, is (per annum) about £200,000,000. This includes cotton and wool. The value of coal similarly consumed—burned for domestic purposes—taken at the full mine value of 8s per ton is (per annum) about £16,000,000. The sum spent in keeping dwelling houses in repair is (per annum) about £10,000,000. The total of these is £456,000,000, and is the cost if the nation for a year's food, clothing, firing and shelter. In other words, it is the sum paid by the total population of those who have direct access to nature, who labor and garner her products for all. Manufacturing, distributing, and retailing add about eighty per cent. to these values, but the addition does not concern us.

Four hundred and sixty millions pounds, divided by the population, 38,000,000, gives £12 per head, which, therefore, is the value of the products of nature annually consumed in the United Kingdom by one human being, taking both sexes and all ages and ranks together. In other wortds, this sum is the annual cost of a person. Expenditure in the United Kingdom averages £30 per head, but £18 of this pays for services, not products—services such as the manufacturing, distributing and retailing referred to above, and other services, all of which support persons who have no direct access to the soil, and who, therefore, must pay others for their share of its product.

Rich and poor men are of the same size. A millionaire's stomach and back are anatomically identical with those of a laboring man; therefore, equal numbers of rich and poor consume equal weights of produce in equal times. But this is not the same thing as equal values. We have just seen that the average annual value is £12, and we may fairly take it that the case of the agricultural laborer will give the minimum value. An average British family is husband, wife and three children. The income of an agricultural laborer's family (cash and perquisites) can fairly be taken at £50 a year. Of this they will pay about half for services (not products) to non-agricultural workers, who may be summed up as grocer, draper, schoolmaster, builder, and policeman, so that we have £25 left as the cost of the food, clothing, firing and shelter of such a family valued as above. Say, husband, £7, wife, £6, three children, £4 each. This is a minimum.

Much consideration has led me to decide that as a maximum we may fairly take the iamginary case of a man who lives entirely on the most costly agricultural produce that is garnered in quantity—namely, beefsteaks at 6d per pound, farm value. At three pounds per day such a man's annual cost for food will be £27; £13 more (which would make £40 in all) will cover everything else that he personally consumes, for he shares his house with scores of other people, and parts with his clothes to others while they are good as new.

We may therefore fairly conclude that the cost of a man in Great Britain is about:

	Per Annum.
Minimum	£ 7
Average	12
Maximum	40

—Saturday Review.

For Puget Sound Points.

The fast steamer Sehome, Chas. E. Clancy, master, leaves here every morning, excepting Sundays, at 9 o'clock for Port Townsend and Seattle, arriving at Seattle at 4 p.m., connecting with N.P. R.R. train for the east. Returning, she leaves Seattle at 10 p.m. daily excepting Sunday, arriving here at 6 a.m. Tickets at Northern Pacific R. R. office.

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Cheer up,
Use
Adams'
TUTTI FRUTTI

Sold by Druggists and Confectioners.
It Aids Digestion wonderfully, and gives tone to the system.
See that "TUTTI FRUTTI" is on each wrapper.
Refuse imitations.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses producing free, healthy and painless discharge. No aches or pains on approach. Now used by over 30,000 ladies. Once used will use again. Invigorates these organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed in stamps, $1.00 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY. Detroit, Mich.

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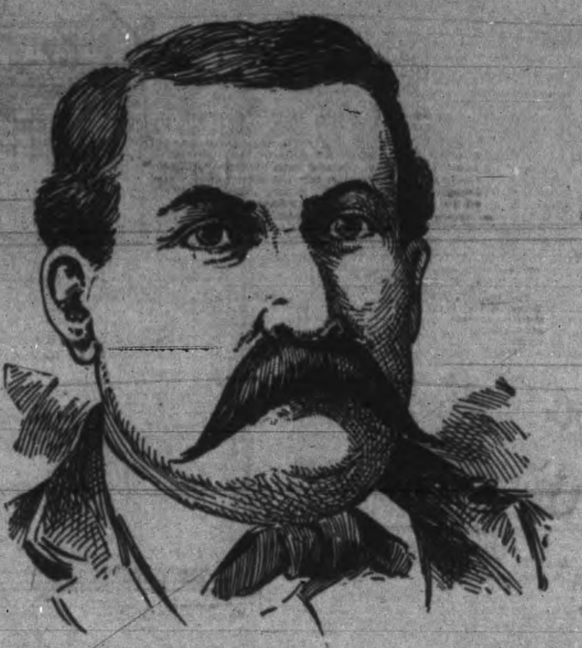
Tel. 44. B. C. Cold Storage & Ice Co

When the Nerve Centres Need Nutrition.

A Wonderful Recovery, Illustrating the Quick Response of a Depleted Nerve System to a Treatment Which Replenishes Exhausted Nerve Forces.



MR. FRANK BAUER, BERLIN, ONT.

Perhaps you know him? In Waterloo he is known as one of the most popular and successful business men of that enterprising town. As managing executor of the Kuntz estate, he is at the head of a vast business, representing an investment of many thousands of dollars, and known to many people throughout the Province. Solid financially, Mr. Frank Bauer also has the good fortune of enjoying solid good health, and if appearances indicate anything, it is safe to predict that there's a full half century of active life still ahead for him. But it's only a few months since, while nursed as an invalid at the Mt. Clemens sanitary resort, when his friends in Waterloo were dismayed with a report that he was at the point of death.

"There's no telling where I would have been had I kept on the old treatment," said Mr. Bauer, with a merry laugh, the other day, while recounting his experiences as a very sick man. "Mt. Clemens," he continued, "was the last resort in my case. For months previous I had been suffering indescribable tortures. I began with a loss of appetite and sleepless nights. Then, as the trouble kept growing, I was getting weaker, and began losing flesh and strength rapidly. My stomach refused to retain food of any kind. During all this time I was under medical treatment, and took everything prescribed, but without relief. Just about when my condition seemed most hopeless, I heard of a wonderful cure effected in a case somewhat similar to mine, by the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and I finally tried that. On the first day of its use I began to feel that it was doing what no other medicine had done. The first dose relieved the distress completely. Before night I actually felt hungry and ate with an appetite such as I had not known for months. I began to pick up in strength with surprising rapidity, slept well nights, and before I knew it I was eating three square meals regularly every day, with as much relish as ever. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that the South American Nervine Tonic cured me when all other remedies failed. I have recovered my old weight—over 200 ponnds—and never felt better in my life."

Mr. Frank Bauer's experience is that of all others who have used the South American Nervine Tonic. Its instantaneous action in relieving distress and pain is due to the direct effect of this great remedy upon the nerve centres, whose fagged vitality is energized instantly by the very first dose. It is a great, a wondrous cure for all nervous diseases, as well as indigestion and dyspepsia. It goes to the real source of trouble direct, and the sick always feel its marvellous sustaining and restorative power at once, on the very first day of its use.

FOR SALE BY

Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

TENDERS WANTED.

Alberni Farm for Sale.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage registered in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B.C., as No. 14576B in charge book Vol. 11, fol. 889, tenders will be received by the undersigned not later than the 13th day of August, 1895, for the purchase of the farming lands known as lot 15, Alberni District, containing 152 acres, more or less. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated 13th July, 1895.

LINDLEY CREASE,
Victoria, B.C., Solicitor for the Mortgagee.
1-13 1m

RURAL HOUSE,

Saanichton Station, - V. & S. Railway.

This beautiful and healthy resort is now re-opened under the management of J. J. Gray. The accommodation this hotel affords is equal to any. Persons desiring a few days of quiet rest will find this a most charming retreat. Wines are of the best only.

GILT EDGE CREAMERY BUTTER.

Eastern Pork & Provision Store,

NO. 13, CITY MARKET,

Having made arrangements with one of the best Creameries to handle their butter, have now on hand a choice lot in small tubs for family use. Prices low.

Good Dairy Butter, ...10c., 15c., 20c.
Eggs .... 12 1-2c., 15c., 20c.

THE CORNER STONE OF A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS
ADVERTISING IN THE TIMES

Design Wanted.

The B. C. Board of Trade will pay $10.00 for the best rough sketch (original design) suitable for first page of cover for annual report of 1895. Designs will be received up to Saturday, August 3. Apply for further information to

F. ELWORTHY,
Secretary.

MADAME BUSHALL,

—AGENT FOR THE—

PATENT DAISY NEEDLE.

For making pin cushions, lambrequins for mantels, windows and pianos, banners, lamp mats, table and chair scarfs, sofa cushions, toilet sets, etc. Lessons given at Room No. 1, New York Hotel.
July 10-1m.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
LOFTUS BROWN, secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN
society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street on the first Friday of every month. All scotchmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON
PLUMBERS AND GASSFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 129

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SOLID SILVER WALTHAM WATCHES, $8.50.

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

FOR SALE

TRY MARSHALL'S Home-Made Bread. Delivered fresh daily. Full weight, 59 Broad St.

WANTS.

WANTED—A servant girl. Apply in the morning to Mrs. Capt. Folger, 173 Simcoe street. j31-2t

WANTED—Furnished rooms and board in private family by gentleman and wife. Address A. B., Times office. j31-2t

TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS about to engage a "cutter," please correspond. F. W. Hemuring, Syracuse, N.Y. jy25-7

WANTED—Cash customers to buy tools of all kinds. Shore's hardware, 57 Johnson street.

WANTED HELP—Reliable men in every locality (local or travelling) to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary $65 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write The World Med. Electric Co., P.O. Box 221, London, Ont., Canada. je17-3m-d&w

TO LET.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—for housekeeping or single; ten minutes from post office. 63 Superior street. July9-tf.

TO LET—Nice Cottage, 5 rooms, bath, etc.; large lot, $6.50, also 3 four roomed cottages, $4, including water. Good place for chickens and cow. Apply 4 Clarke street, Spring Ridge. jy8-1m

TO LET.—Pretty cottage, five rooms and bath. Apply to Skene Lowe, 45 Carr St. may27-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A pearl scarf-pin; letter "A" in diamonds. Finder please return to 129 Quadra street. j31-4t

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE is hereby given that the business heretofore carried on by Mr. E. W. McLean, at No. 152 Government street, known as the Oriental Tea Store, was this day purchased by Fong Pak Young, who will continue the said business. All debts due and owing by and to the said McLean up to date will be collected and paid by him. Victoria, 29th July, 1895.

MONEY TO LOAN on Victoria real estate; repayable either in straight sum or in easy monthly payments. Fire insurance solicited; rents and interest collected; houses and vacant lots for sale in all parts of the city. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

THE TIMES FOR SALE

At the following places in the City:

Sampson's Bookstore,
Corner Douglas and Johnson streets.
Campbell's Cigar Store,
Corner Yates and Government sts.
P. O. Cigar Store,
Corner Courtney and Government sts.
Braund & Co.,
No. 62 Government street.
R. Jamieson.
Next to Post Office.

THE TIMES may be procured at above stores until a late hour each evening.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,
Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

JULY.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
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The Times
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THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;
At No. 26 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Daily Times.

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

The News-Advertiser says: "That cabinet representation is necessary for the full and complete guardianship of the interests of a province we cannot admit, at least while a Conservative administration is in power." Our Vancouver contemporary, like Rip Van Winkle, has the happy faculty of dropping off to sleep and remaining undisturbed by current events. Otherwise it would not have been so ignorant of the incidents connected with the salmon fisheries, the railway belt lands and the postoffice employees, the occurrence of which a B. C. cabinet minister of the right stamp would have been able to prevent. Perhaps the News-Advertiser is right in its implied opinion that none of the B. C. members would have proved a minister of the right stamp. However that may be, others than the Vancouver organ read in the incidents we have noted the lesson that British Columbia ought to be represented in the cabinet. It is beside the fact, as we have shown, to talk against establishing the principle of "geographical distribution." The principle is already established in all parts of the country except British Columbia, while those who know the facts understand quite clearly that if the rule had not already been established the situation of this province would require for it exceptional treatment in the other direction. British Columbian interests have been grossly maltreated in the absence of a cabinet representative, a fact which the News-Advertiser cannot gainsay.

THE IMPORTANT ISSUE.

After dealing with the school difficulty in a recent issue, the Manitoba Free Press proceeded to discuss the trade question in the following forcible manner:

But the removal of any wrongs the minority in Manitoba may have suffered will not remove the wrongs of another kind, namely, the heavy burdens imposed upon the entire people of Canada by the government, which has been assailed, to the exclusion of matters of general importance, on account of a condition of affairs for which it is not entirely responsible. The people would do well to turn their attention from the school question to another matter which is of interest to the general community, namely, the revival of trade in the States. This has been evidenced of late in a marked degree. There has been for some time a steady expansion in business and a steady increase in wages. New industries are reported springing up, the cost of living has been reduced, and an era of prosperity has apparently been opened up, and all within a few months. Has the same gratifying spectacle been witnessed in Canada? No, on the contrary, we seem commercially going from bad to worse. Why is the improvement seen in the United States, where, we are told by an official return of the Bureau of Industries at Washington, in December, 1890, at Bethlehem, Pa., 1000 iron workers were thrown out of employment. In January, 1891, wages were reduced 9 per cent. at the large steel works at Homestead, Pa., and in the following February 4000 men were thrown out of work—reverses followed in April by a second reduction in wages (5 per cent.), and in July, 1892, by the great and bloody strike of 3800 men against wage reductions. On January 22, 1891, at Youngstown, Ohio, ten thousand men were thrown out of work, and the wages of 5000 men were reduced at Johnstown, Pa. In March, 1892, a western steel company had 2500 men idle, and in July of that year ordered a reduction of 45 per cent. in wages. The explanation is easily found. The McKinley bill was in full operation, with the result that strikes, shut downs, reductions in wages, short time and commercial depression generally were in full and disastrous force. The Wilson bill is passed. It is only a step in the direction of freeing trade from the burdens imposed upon it by the existing American tariff framed for the benefit of monopoly, and wringing hundreds of millions of dollars every year from the taxpayer. But though only a step in the direction of emancipation its effects are already commencing to be seen. Like the wave of the wand of some good magician, it has brought blessings in its train. This lesson should not be without its moral in Canada. We must not allow, as we have said before, any side issue to interfere with the true policy which must govern the public in dealing with the ministry at the polls. There must be no cessation in the pursuit of war to the knife with them in connectio with the oppressive trade policy with which they have so long afflicted the country. We must take a leaf out of our neighbor's book. They have proclaimed the downfall of monopolies and the robbery of the public by high tariffs. We must do the same. They have struck off a portion of their chains, and are reaping abundant benefit. We must do the same. Then Canadian trade, now contracted and depressed, will burst into new life, and as is the case across the lines, an era of brightest prosperity will result.

LOW WATER IN THE LAKES.

The dispatches report a rise of three inches in the St. Lawrence river at Montreal as a result of recent rains, this being the first rise of the stream this season. It apparently comes none too soon, for the low state of the river has caused serious apprehension among those concerned with navigation. Vessels passing up to Montreal this summer have touched bottom at 26 feet 5 inches, whereas the usual depth at this season of the year is 30 feet or over. A fall so marked has naturally caused anxiety. And not only the river has suffered from want of depth; all around the great lakes the water is exceedingly low as compared with other years. From the records kept on Lake Ontario it appears that in the month of June last the water was only ten inches higher than the lowest point recorded, and this is highly significant in view of the fact that June usually shows the highest stage of the whole year, the lowest coming in February. When the June level is only ten inches above that of February there appears to be reason for disquietude. Of course the lowering of the water has set going inquiry for causes, and among the theories advanced the most likely is that which attributes the decrease to the deepening of the channel at the rapids of the St. Lawrence. Why this should be followed by a lowering of Lake Ontario at least can easily be seen. From this naturally arises the question: What will be the effect on the lake when all the proposed canal and rapids improvements are carried out? Then what is to be expected from the opening of the Chicago drainage canal, which is to turn Lake Michigan water into the Mississippi? When all the contemplated works are executed the lake route may be seriously affected and many harbors be left in very bad shape.

MEAN MEN, MEAN ACTS.

In the village of Laurentides in the county of l'Assomption, in this province, the postoffice is in the store of a general merchant of the village, for the reason that the annual revenue amounting to less than eighteen hundred dollars a year is too small to justify the government expenditure upon a special building. A merchant willing to give the accommodation and attend to the business was appointed postmaster in Laurentides as in so many other small villages throughout the Dominion. Recently the government decided to take away the postoffice from the merchant of Laurentides and rent a building for $300 a year for a postoffice which had never before brought a rental of more than sixty or seventy dollars a year, and has for long periods been vacant even at that. On this building the government decided to spend in addition to the rent $350 to fit it for an office. People will naturally ask why the government should take the postoffice away from a general merchant who had done its business to everybody's satisfaction, without any charge for accommodation, and spend hundreds of dollars needlessly upon a postoffice building. It will hardly be believed, we suppose, that the government could be so small and mean, but the reason seems to be that the merchant in question was Mr. Laurier, a brother of the leader of the opposition. The postoffice is probably of some value to his business of storekeeping, and as a relative of a political foe he must be made to suffer. Mr. Ouimet, minister of public works, must have sanctioned the postoffice building scheme, and Sir Adolphe Caron, the postmaster-general, must have sanctioned the dismissal of Mr. Laurier as postmaster. Mr. Laurier, the leader of the opposition, is a chivalrous opponent, but can the same said of Messrs. Ouimet and Caron? When arraigned in parliament they had the grace to show some shame, for they both felt compelled to declare that they had no intention of carrying on any such warfare. But they carried it on all the same, and appointed a political supporter of their own to the position.—Montreal Witness.

Says the Montreal Star: "Mr. Bond, the Newfoundland minister who secured a British loan of two millions and a half, is to be dined, and wined and feted. In these days the politician who bags the money of foreign investors for further expenditures is a hero. The man who cuts down expenses and tries to make a country live within its means is a pitiful fellow, who is lucky if he escapes a ducking." The politicians who rule British Columbia are of the borrowing and wasting kind which the Star had in view.

SCHOOL BOARD VOTING.

Wm. Marchant, Esq., Trustee School Board, Victoria:

Dear Mr. Marchant:—The point which you refer to me through the medium of the Times is more a question of law than of parliamentary practice; but as it affects the duty of a presiding officer of a public body, I shall endeavor to supply an answer.

From personal experience and observation I have no hesitation in saying that where the rules of order of the board and the school act conflict, the rules of order must go to the wall, and to prevent confusion should be amended to comply with the act. But, whether amended or not, they can have neither force nor effect whether the act was passed before or since the adoption of the rules.

The school act is silent as to the mode of voting, but I cannot see that the chairman could have voted otherwise than he did, since had he voted by ballot his choice would have been as apparent as if he had cast openly. There can be no such thing as a secret vote when breaking a tie.

In support of my opinion as to the superiority of a statute, I would refer you to the practice in the county courts of the province, where, in the event of an act of parliament clashing with a rule of the court, the rule is set aside and the requirements of the act are observed. In the case of joint stock companies their by-laws must be amended to comply with the amendments in the companies act from time to time made.

As I have pointed out, there is nothing in the school act to prescribe the mode of voting; and it is therefore competent for the board to use the ballot, but the rule could scarcely apply to the chairman's vote, any more than to a returning officer's vote in case of an equality of votes at a provincial election.

It is possible, dear sir, that some of your legal friends may view the matter differently, but the above is the way in which it presents itself to the mind of yours, most sincerely,

D. W. HIGGINS.

Victoria, Aug. 1.

AN INCORRIGIBLE PRINCESS.

Left-Handed Scion of Royalty Had Kleptomania.

A romantic case just brought to light through the Children's Aid Society is that of Nanette Dantzig, a flaxen-haired, blue-eyed Dane of 11 years. Nanette's father was a linguist, and had charge of the royal archives in Denmark. Her mother came of a good old Danish family, and it is said will inherit money and estate. Her paternal grandfather had been a trusted officer in the royal family, and was supposed to have been the bar sinister of a royal personage, to whom he bore great likeness.

Domestic trouble compelled the Dantzigs to leave Denmark. Last fall they arrived in America, and settled in this city, where the father tried to earn a precarious living by teaching the continental languages. His health failed him and he fell an easy victim of tuberculosis. Mrs. Dantzig contributed to the family support by taking in sewing. Nanette was kept home from school to do the housework and this led to disputes, one of which she overheard. Like all royal progenies, Nanette was self-willed and inclined to be incorrigible.

One day she ran away. An officer took her to the station house and communicated with the society in whose care she has since remained. At the first home in which the society placed her to board she showed her royal proclivities to a marked degree, pilfering everything she could in the way of jewelry and laces. Of course she had to be removed. She promised to do better.

The next place the society procured for her was with a refined family in the country. Here Nanette read a book of etiquette that to wear jewelry was bad form. Simultaneously Nanette discarded pins, rings and such things as unbecoming one of royal pedigree. She had learned to play the piano, showed marked artistic ability, which the people are cultivating, and is learning, moreover, all the useful arts, dressmaking, millinery and housekeeping, which she no longer regards as infra dig. Probably this little left-handed princess of an honored Danish race may return to her own land and people; until she reaches "woman's estate," however—unless some of her relatives send or come for her—she will remain a ward of the society.—Philadelphia Telegram.

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Seven years' experience in some of the largest cities in England, amongst the finest auctioneers in the world. Four years' experience here in Victoria, with a thorough practical knowledge of every branch of the business and of the values of every description of merchandise.

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on every class of chattels consigned for sale. We advise our clients, in their own interests, to sell their goods at auction, as they get the full market price; but when an auction is not desired

WE BUY FURNISHED HOUSES FOR CASH,

or any bankrupt stock to any amount, at a moment's notice. We give the same personal attention to small sales that we do to large auctions. We endeavor always to be courteous to those attending our sales and to study their convenience. We make settlements same day, if desired. Our premises are the best appointed, most central and convenient in the city, and have been specially adapted to their present purposes by ourselves at a large expense. Have you any auction or confidential business? Come and see us. We handled nearly $100,000 OF OUR CLIENTS' MONEY IN 1894—that is the test. Terms the same as any other auctioneer of standing.

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THE ROMAN WALL.

Discoveries Made in Recent Northumberland Excavations.

Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle: The work of the Roman Wall Excavating Company has been resumed this week at the Roman camp at Aesica, Great Chesters, which lies on the line of the Roman wall, about two and one-half miles north of Haltwhistle. Last year a portion of the south gateway and the turret at the southwest angle of the camp were laid bare. Already very considerable progress has been made in the work, which is under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Smith of Sunnyside, Haltwhistle, who has had much experience in similar work.

The western wall of the camp, which is over six feet high, and is of excellent masonry, has been exposed down to its plinth, from the southwest angle of the camp up to the western gateway, which has just been discovered, and is very perfect. This gateway seems to be larger than the corresponding gateway at Borcovicus gateway, which is the best masonry on the line of the wall. The guards' chambers on both sides of the gateway remain almost intact, but the portals, like those in any other camps, have been walled up and are disused, either during the latter part of the Roman occupation or immediately after its close. Rubble work was used for that purpose. It is much inferior to the squared stones of which the station walls consist, and which are exactly similar to those of the great wall itself.

Aesica was, doubtless, one of the stations built at the same time as the wall was made, long subsequent to the making of vallum, which passes by about 200 yards to the south of the camp. Aesica was garrisoned by a cohort of the Astures, who were auxiliary troops raised in Spain. Another of their cohorts was stationed at Cilurnum (Wilwick Chesters), and consisted chiefly, if not entirely, of cavalry. An inscription found at Aesica in 1741 records the fact of the rebuilding of a granary in the reign of Severus Alexander, about A. D. 23, at a time when, probably owing to some special dearth or famine, orders were sent throughout the northern British provinces that the granaries should be put into order and repair.

From time to time small portions of the buildings at Aesica have been dug up and demolished when the adjacent farm buildings required repairs or extensions; but, generally, the camp is the least disturbed on the line of the wall, and affords a rich mine for the antiquary, as is proved by the large find of beautiful jewelry got last season in the guard chamber of the south gateway. The owner of the property, Mr. H. Coulson of Lythecourt, Down, has kindly granted permission to excavate, and the tenant of Great Chesters, Mr. William Woodman, on whose farm the camp is situated, takes a keen interest in the work. Already large quantities of Upchurch and Samian wire, beads, buttons, buckles, and iron implements have been found, one of the latter being similar to a cobbler's knife, and another being a sickle, somewhat similar in shape to those at present in use, but much smaller.

The Roman sickle, as is shown by a figure on the Trojan column at Rome, was used like that brought into Northumberland during the present century by the imported Irish reapers, who turned over the corn and cut it with a chopping downward stroke from a smooth-edged sickle, the Northumbrian sickle being toothed like a saw, and used by being drawn through the corn toward the reaper.

Large areas of water along the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, are devoted to this novel and, it is said, profitable industry. Sponge farms, [illegible] necessary because of the possible exhaustion of the natural fisheries; cultivated sponges are also superior and easily accessible. The only preparation necessary for a farm is the dropping of rocks and stones into the water for the sponges to fasten to and to build a lagoon to prevent the seed from being carried out to sea. In the autumn various varieties of sponges, including the male and female cells, are secured and kept in "pounds," which develop during the winter. In the spring they are liberated and soon fasten to the rocks. The sponge grows slowly and is generally pulled at the end of the third year, the smaller sizes being left for seed. Sponges are worth from $1.50 to $3 per pound.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

Bird Bread

Will keep your songbirds healthy. For sale by

C. H. BOWES,

....Prescription Druggist,

100 Government street, next door to Hall & Goepel's office.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—During July there were six marriages, 24 births and 15 deaths.

—The best assortment of pocket cutlery at Shore's hardware, 57 Johnson. *

—There were large attendances at both the Oak Bay and park band concerts last evening.

—A meeting of the W. C. T. U. is being held this afternoon to arrange for the convention at Nanaimo.

—The operetta "Gluckauf," or "The Four-Leaved Clover," will be presented at the A. O. U. W. hall on August 21 and 22.

—Shipping returns show that during July 120 vessels entered coastwise and 119 cleared. There entered from foreign ports 132 and 128 cleared.

—Captain Daniel Beck, principal of the Tacoma Seamen's Institute, is in the city endeavoring to raise funds for the establishment of an institute for the adult blind.

—Chan Haw, an old Chinese resident of the city who recently left for the Orient, sent a donation of $40 to the Protestant Orphans' Home just before his departure.

—The steamer Danube leaves this evening for the north. Among the passengers who go north are: W. H. Dempster, D. McGill and wife, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Ohlson.

—There were sixteen fire alarms during July, including those rung in for grass fires. The loss amounted to $2,880, of which $2,800 was caused by the Point Ellice foundry fire.

—A birthday party was held last evening at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Williams, by the W. C. T. U. Each member handed in an envelope enclosing one cent for each year of her age.

—Harry McDougall, a logger who formerly resided on Humboldt street in this city, was drowned at Bute Inlet on the 7th ult. He was making up a boom at the time. Deceased was born in Milton, Halton county, Ontario, 28 years ago.

—The customs returns for July are as follows: Imports—Dutiable, $123,190; free, $65,768; total, $188,958. Duty collected, $49,722.83; other revenues, $4,576.12; total, $54,298.95. Exports—Produce of Canada, $225,010; not produce of Canada, $15,756; total, $240,766.

—Police court returns for July are: Assault, 2; drunk, 10; possession of stolen property, 1; stealing, 1; Indian in possession of intoxicating liquor, 1; supplying intoxicants, 1; vagrancy, 1; frequenter houses of ill fame, 1; lodgings, 1; by-law infractions, 20; infraction of revenue act, 3; infraction trade marks act, 1; threatening language, 1; offenses charged, 49; convictions, 39.

—At last evening's semi-annual meeting of the Victoria Building society the secretary's report and balance sheet were presented and ordered to be printed. The 45th drawing resulted in 204 being successful. No. 204 A and B being withdrawn, the possession of 204 C, and D entitled Miss F. G. Walker to an appropriation of $2,000. The drawing committee were Messrs. J. Holland, F. Elworthy and James Wollcock. There has been $153,000 drawn, of which $130,000 is out on mortgage.

—Institute Hall will doubtless contain a large audience this evening to hear Josef Mueller, the eminent Vienna humorist. Mr. Mueller, who appears in Victoria for the first time, will be assisted by the Memo mandolin orchestra, which was heard in Chicago during the world's fair, Miss Ree Barrington, comic vocalist from Chicago, and Miss Magnolia Collins, the dramatic vocalist of Boston, and other first-class artists. The performance of Josef Mueller and his company has everywhere received most flattering press notices. The Anaconda Standard says: "Josef Mueller has few equals; he called forth roars of laughter with his comic selections and the opposite extreme in his pathetic pieces."

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Highest Honors—World's Fair.
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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

—One of the black swans and two geese belonging to the park menagerie were killed last night by dogs.

—A hundred pounds of opium belonging to Victorians is reported to have been seized at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

—A cuff button was picked up at Beacon Hill last evening. The owner can have it by calling at the Times office.

—Have you seen the Rambler at Weiler Bros? One of the nicest machines made, and is gaining much popularity. *

—First-class Monuments, Headstones and Cemetery Coping at very low prices at A. Stewart's, corner Yates and Blanchard streets. *

—We have a line of Japanese drapery materials, very pretty effects, and suitable for drapes, curtains and cushion coverings. Weiler Bros. *

—The steamer Walla Walla arrived from San Francisco at 12:30 this morning. She brought 120 passengers and 201 tons of freight for Victoria.

—Four thistle cases and one infraction of the street by-law were the only matters considered in the police court this morning. The magistrate stated that in future anyone found guilty of an infraction of the thistle by-law would be fined $5 instead of $2.50, as heretofore.

—Mr. J. Dorn, of Chicago, has assumed the management of the New York restaurant. Mr. Dorn is a noted chef, and as he intends conducting a first class restaurant in every respect, the place should become popular under his management.

—The inland revenue returns for July follow:

Spirits	$7,743 82
Malt	2,357 65
Tobacco	3,598 87
Cigars	778 50
Licenses	1,295 00
Inspection Petroleum	32 30
Rent of Land	50 00
Total	$15,856 14

—In yesterday's report of the meeting of the board of school trustees a mistake occurred through a typographical error which requires correction. The following paragragh: "The next question taken up was the appointment of a gymnastic instructor, Trustee Marchant moving, seconded by Trustee Lovell, that Mr. St. Clair be re-appointed," should read: "Trustee Saunders moving," and not Trustee Marchant, as stated.

—John W. Powell, ex-State Senator of Nevada, is visiting his old friend Dixi H. Ross, and other Cariboolites, after an absence of 21 years. Mr. Powell came to this country in 1864 and mined on Williams, Grouse and Lightning creeks. For the last seventeen years he has been mining engineer for the Dafoe mine in Nevada. He has just returned from Trail creek, where he was sent by capitalists from California and Oregon. Mr. Powell is well satisfied with the outlook in that country and speaks a roaring camp for next year. He leaves this evening for San Francisco.

—The steamer City of Puebla sails this evening for San Francisco. The cabin passengers booked from Victoria are: Miss M. Baker, Mrs. Agnew and daughter, J. D. Watson, J. W. Powell, Mrs. Courtenay, Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Jas. Dunn, the Misses Dunn, Mrs. L. Smith, Miss Harrison, A. Williams and wife, Miss E. Burtis, Miss A. Eames, Miss E. Williams, Miss L. Leter, Miss E. Meyer, Mrs. E. H. Doty, Mrs. W. H. Mears, Miss Taylor, Miss Emerson, James D. Day, H. Hefrich, J. H. Marx and wife, R. Kilpatrick and wife, G. W. Anderson and wife.

—On July 27th the steamship Straits of Dover of the Northern Pacific line sailed from Yokohama for Victoria with 3,000 tons of overland cargo. The next day, July 28th, the steamship Victoria of the same line also sailed for this port with 2,700 tons of overland cargo. It is somewhat of a remarkable occurrence the sailing of two ships of the same line on almost the same day for the same port. A statement of the cargoes and passengers of the two vessels is as follows: Straits of Dover—Sailed from Yokohama July 27th, a.m., with 3,000 tons of overland cargo; 200 tons for Victoria, 1,300 tons for Portland and the Sound, 500 tons for San Francisco. Victoria—sailed from Yokohama July 28th, p.m., with 2,700 tons of overland cargo; 300 tons for Victoria, 700 tons for Portland and the Sound; 110 steerage passengers, 1,200 bales of silk.

JAPAN WILL FIGHT

Before She Will Yield the Advantage She has Gained.

Washington, Aug 1.—The diplomatic corps in Washington are watching with special interest at present the settlement of the question of the evacuation of Port Arthur by the Japanese in view of the demand which Russia, France, and Germany are reported to have made upon the Japanese to evacuate the entire Liao Tung peninsula, without reference to China's fulfilment of her part of the Shimonoseki treaty obligations. "Japan," said an official of the legation, "will fight before yielding the advantage she has in the peninsula. It is too important a lever to let go because it may suit Russia's purpose to ask it. Our understanding here is that the evacuation is to depend upon the payment of the indemnity. Japan certainly regarded the matter in that light when the treaty was amended at the instance of the European powers. It may be claimed that the question is not any longer one between China and Japan, but rather one between Japan and the European countries interested in the settlement, but this position is not tenable.

—To feel buoyant and cheerful use Adams' Tutti Frutti after meals. It aids digestion wonderfully. Refuse imitations.

ONLY 9 DAYS MORE FOR

$3.00 Cabinets

SKENE LOWE, Photo., 63 Gov't St.

LOW RENT,
LOW PRICES,
NICE STORE,
NICE GROCERIES.
A very large assortment of Christie's Biscuits just arrived.
HARDRESS CLARKE,
Cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

LAI HOP V. JACKSON.

The Validity of Transfers of Property Affecting the Rights of Creditors.

Hon. Justice Drake's Judgment in Favor of the Plaintiffs in the Case.

Below is given a copy of the judgment in Lai Hop v. Jackson. The judgment is of general interest, as it deals with the validity of transfers of property calculated to defeat creditors:

The plaintiffs are judgment creditors of William R. Jackson by virtue of a judgment obtained on the 18th of October, 1894.

The judgment was given in respect of a note drawn by the defendant W. R. Jackson in favor of the plaintiffs on the 16th day of August, 1894. The defendant prior to the 10th of July, 1894, was half owner of the Delmonico saloon and the furniture and fixtures belonging to the hotel of the same name. On that day he made a conveyance to his wife of all his interest therein, as well as of the furniture in his residence.

No consideration passed for these deeds and they were not given as security for any money owing by him to his wife. The deeds were registered and the defendant continued to carry on the business in the hotel and saloon without any change, and the license was and still is in his name.

He alleges that in all matters he was the agent of his wife, but he never accounted to her for the return of the business or consulted her in respect of the supplies ordered and debts incurred. The business of the saloon had been going behind since March, 1894, since which time there were no profits made. The defendant had no other property except some shares in the schooner Triumph, which also stood in his wife's name, and this interest was sold in January, 1895, and the proceeds used by the defendant in the business. The defendant alleges that at the time he executed these deeds to his wife he only owed current accounts, estimated at about $1,000, but that all the debts then owing have since been paid. The defendant apparently had opium transactions with others before the transaction which resulted in the judgment, but he had none with the plaintiffs previously. These opium transactions were in fact smuggling opium into the United States, the profits of which were large and the risks great. The defendant states that a man named Jocelyn asked him to advance the money to buy opium, which he refused, alleging he had not the cash, but said he would give his note at a month. Afterwards he went with Jocelyn to the plaintiffs and signed the note, but had no conversation with Lai Hop about it. Man Chung, the Chinaman, who carries on the business in the name of the plaintiffs, states that he wanted cash for the opium, and the defendant said he had the money but wanted it for fan-tan, a gambling game, and he further told him that he was the owner of a saloon which the witness knew, and on the strength of these statements the plaintiffs took his note for thirty days. I am, on this evidence, inclined to place more credit on Man Chung's statement than on the defendant's. The opium was handed to Jocelyn and the defendant says he was to have half the profits, if any, for finding the money. This transaction, in my opinion, was a hazardous speculation, and outside of the defendant's legitimate business. I do not think it was actually in contemplation at the time of the assignment to the wife, but it was similar business to that which he had done on previous occasions, and which he might do again. I cannot distinguish this case from McKay v. Douglas, 14 Eq. 106, when it was held that where a settler takes the bulk of his property out of the reach of his creditors shortly before engaging in a trade of a hazardous character such settlement may be set aside in a suit on behalf of creditors who became such after the settlement, though there are no creditors whose debts arose before the date of the settlement and though when the settlement was made it was doubtful whether the arrangements under which the settler was to engage as the business would take effect, and the burden rests upon the settler of showing that he was in a position to make it. It was not necessary to show that the settler contemplated becoming indebted at the time he made the assignment. This case was followed in ex parte Russell L. R., 19 C. D. 588, where Lindley, L. J., says that McKay and Douglas is one of the most valuable decisions we have on the statute of Elizabeth. In this case the defendant was not only carrying on a hazardous business, but was open to an offer to extend it and he said to himself: "If I succeed I shall make a large sum for myself; if I fail my creditors will have to bear the loss." This was the very thing the statute of Elizabeth was meant to prevent. In ex parte Mercer 17 Q. B. D. 290, on which the defendant relied, the facts were very different. At the time the defendant made the settlement it was shown that he was able to pay his debts without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement; this fact alone would have a distinct bearing on the ultimate result. Here the defendant had parted with everything he possessed, and could not pay a dollar of the debts due by the business he was carrying on. He did pay them, but clearly not out of his own funds, but out of the property he had transferred to his wife. The transfer undoubtedly could hinder, delay and defeat creditors, if it was intended to have any binding effect. That it did not do so was not owing to the deed, but to the manner the defendant acted after the execution of the deed. It is enough if at the date of the settlement the settler was not in a position actually to pay his creditors, and the law will infer that the settlement was made to defeat them. Taylor Cornen 1 C. D. 641, and Ridler v. Ridler 22 C. D. 74. I think that the clear inference here is that the settlement was made to protect his property against creditors; it was made without consideration and was not bona fide. There must be judgment for the plaintiffs with costs to set aside the bills of sale, subject nevertheless to the mortgage of the H. B. Co. As to that there should be an account in case the parties cannot agree.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, J.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell for plaintiffs and Mr. A. L. Belyea for defendants.

SUCCESSFUL THIS TIME.

Body of A. J. Rowbotham Found Hanging in an Outhouse on Herald Street.

Just a Year Has Elapsed Since He First Attempted to End His Life.

A. J. Rowbotham, formerly a prosperous grocer, who just a year ago attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself, was this morning found hanging in an outhouse at the rear of an empty house on Herald street. When found he had evidently been dead for some time. The place he had chosen in which to end his life adjoins the house in which he had been living with his wife and child.

Early this morning Mr. Rowbotham rose as usual, dressed himself with the exception of his coat, and left the house. As he did not return for some time his wife became uneasy and asked Mr. Keys, one of the lodgers, to go out and see if he could find him. Noticing that the gate of the adjoining house was open, Mr. Keys went in and in looking through the outhouses saw Mr. Rowbotham's body suspended from the ceiling. He immediately notified the police, who took charge of the remains. An inquest will probably be held this afternoon.

It was on Sunday evening, August 5, 1894, just a year ago, less a few days, that Mr. Rowbotham first attempted to end his life. That time he went into a room over the store which he kept on Yates street and sent a bullet into his head. The bullet did not penetrate very far, and although he was not found until seven hours afterwards, he was nursed back to health. Business and financial troubles were given as the cause of the deed. He was charged in the police court with atempting to committ suicide, but the case was dropped. Friends took hold of him and tried to get him to take an interest in life, but at times he would get very low-spirited, especially when he was not working steadily. Mr. Spencer, of the Arcade, for whom Rowbotham worked at odd times, says he had been very down-hearted lately, but he did not think he would commit such a rash deed. The only opinion his friends express is that he was tired of life.

He leaves a widow and one child, and his mother also resides here.

We Credit Everybody

with good judgment in coming to our "Mark Down Sale," where you can get goods at your own price. Partridge, 86 Yates street. *

A BOLD PROJECT

To Seal the Doom of Spanish Dominion In Cuba.

Philadelphia, Aug. 1.—The Evening Bulletin to-day has the following: At a secret meeting of Cuban sympathizers in this city yesterday a daring project was revealed. It was nothing less than a plan to steal the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius from League Island navy yard, man her with a crew of picked men and send her to Havana to lay Moro castle in ruins and seal the fate of Spanish dominion in the gem of the Antilles. The scheme has caused a great deal of excitement. The more conservative Cuban Americans denounce it and its projectors, and warned those present not to allow themselves to countenance the idea, which would only tend to wean the sympathy of the American people from the insurgents' cause.

—People with hair that is continually falling out, or those that are bald, can stop the falling, and get a good growth of hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

WARNING

$100 Reward

Will be given to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons imitating our trade mark by stamping plugs of tobacco with bronze in such a manner as to lead consumers to believe that they are receiving our

MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO

Each plug of which is stamped with

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The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

STYLISH,

of course, from head to foot; that's the only way to be. You might as well be out of the world as out of style. A man must look prosperous to be so. Look solid with yourself and the world in general by calling on us for the requisites of an up-to-date appearance. Come along and we'll arm you, cap-a-pie, with the latest ideas in caps and furnishings. Here are collars of the correct height and shape; the very cuffs of fashion; the most tasteful neckwear of the season; and a full line of the latest colored and negligee shirts, etc., at lowest cash prices.

T. L. BROWNE & CO.

Gents' and Boys' Outfitters,

82 Douglas Street, Victoria, B. C.

Telegraph Hotel To let.

The new hotel on Store street known as the Telegraph Hotel, containing over 45 rooms and all modern conveniences. For particulars apply to Mrs. Astrico, 252 Yates street. jy17-1m.

REPAIRS! REPAIRS!

Alterations, store and office fittings, carpenter work in all its branches. Weather strips for doors and windows.

J. P. BURGESS.

MEDIUM.

Are you in trouble? Do you need assistance and advice? If so call on Mrs. Dr. Mearchant. She gives valuable information on all business; can talk with your spirit friends, and for uniting the separated has no equal. Call and be convinced of her wonderful spirit power. Room No. 1, New York Hotel. jl4-1m

DAYS OF SNUFF NOT GONE.

Thirty Millions of Roses Snuffed up Each Year.

A contemporary states that although the practice of snuff taking went out with full-bottomed wigs, there are a good many people to whom its titillation is still a pleasure. Formerly it was used by the gentry, now the demand for it is entirely obtained from the tobacco plant. This is a mistake. Much manipulation is necessary in the curing of the leaf and the fitting of it for the purpose of snuff making.

For certain brands of snuff the tobacco is mixed with scents, licorice and molasses before being dried and powdered. It is stated that in snuffs alone one factory uses up 30,000,000 roses a year. It takes 10,000 roses to make one ounce of attar of roses, and the establishment mentioned buys 3000 ounces a year. So powerful is this perfume that it overpowers the weaker, although still strong, odor of tobacco. The manufacture of snuff is very elaborate. The main processes are the cutting of the tobacco leaf, the fermenting, the baking, the powdering, the scenting and the packing, but there are at least a score of lesser operations before the product is shipped to the dealer.—Los Angeles Times.

QUEER USES FOR ELECTRICITY.

Rich Men Employ It to Serve Them in Everything They Do.

New York World: Electricity dominates invention nowadays. A steady stream of new ideas relating to the mysterious fluid is pouring into the patent office. Yet this branch of research is only in its infancy. Before long, if progress continues at the present rate, the work of the world will be mainly done by electrical apparatus.

Already electricity contributes enormously to the luxury of the rich. The household establishment of Gorgious Midas is fairly run by harnessed lightning. The walls of the dwelling are threaded with a maze of hidden wires, and currents are distributed over it, being controlled by switches and automatic regulators. A complete electric plant in the basement furnishes lights and runs an elevator which has no attendant, being perfectly controlled by push buttons.

On waking in the morning Mr. Midas summons his valet by a push button and presently is notified that his bath is ready. His ablutions are accompanied by a mild scrub with an electric brush, which produces a pleasant tingling sensation and is healthful for the skin. Emerging from the tub he rubs himself to a glow with an electric towel, which is woven on a loose web of very fine wires, so as to be perfectly flexible. Towel and brush are connected with a small storage battery, and the current may be made as gentle as desired. This also applies to a comb that hangs by the shaving glass. Nobody has yet invented an electric razor, but that will come in time.

Mr. Midas uses an electric tooth brush for the benefit of the gums, and then, feeling fit for a little exercise, he devotes five minutes to handle a light pair of dumb-bells. These also are electrical, and give a series of mild shocks to the person employing them. The gentleman is now ready for his breakfast. His coffee is drunk out of a cup of precious metal which is readily attached to a little battery beneath the table by hooking it to the end of a fine wire. In his left hand he holds a small electrode that terminates another wire. The act of drinking closes the circuit, and the liquid conveys the electricity to the alimentary canal and stomach. This is not only excellent for digestion, but it renders more palative the fluid taken from the cup, because the electricity stimulates the organs of taste.

Having finished breakfast and read the morning paper, Mr. Midas takes his hat and cane and starts down town for his office. The stick has a massive gold head and would be a prize for a sneak thief, but it reposes safely in the hall rack, which has an alarm attachment so as to give instant notice in case a coat or anything else on it is removed. The cane referred to is itself electrical, sending pleasant thrills through the body of the user. Mr. Midas' wife, who is musically inclined, spends most of the morning playing on a piano which is so contrived that she receives a series of shocks while manipulating the keys, thus undergoing a treatment for rheumatism incidentally to the performance. Upstairs the children are playing with dolls that are made to dance by electricity.

All this might be considered rather far-fetched were it not that patents have been taken out for every one of the devices described.

Mr. Midas occasionally has an engagement at his club that keeps him out late. He may decide to have his shoes shined. He drops a nickel into a slot, sits down in a chair and puts his feet upon two supports provided for the purpose. An electric motor actuates the brushes—first a brush that carries blacking supplied from a reservoir, and then polishing brushes. On his way home several hours later, the night being dark, Mr. Midas wishes to know the time. His watch is provided with a very small electric light bulb. In his waistcoat pocket connected with the watch by a chain which serves as a conducting wire, is a little battery. An instant pressure upon a charm that is attached to the chain closes the circuit, ignites the lamp and illuminates the dial.

When Mr. Midas reaches home he has no trouble in finding the keyhole. He pushes a button and an electric light shines through a round hole in the door, illuminating the keyhole. As he enters the house all is silent. The only noise he hears as he passes his wife's room is that of the baby's cradle, which is being rocked by electricity. He retires to rest and dreams that he is shipwrecked on a desert island, where savages amuse themselves by tattooing him with very improper pictures, so that he will never again be able to appear in civilized society.

The process is infinitely more painful than the modern method, by which a needle, actuated by electricity, jumps up and down and makes punctures so rapidly that a line is described with it almost as fast as if drawn carefully on paper. Thus the sketch is outlined and is filled in with a similar machine carrying five needles and making a stripe one-eighth of an inch wide. The needles are dipped in vermilion for red. To turn out a tattooed man in this wise, all ready for exhibition, costs only $200.

Of course, Mr. Midas has an electric pleasure boat. The power for running it is contained in storage batteries concealed under the seats. Electricity is rapidly coming into use for navigation. It is said that electric boats are replacing gondolas in Venice. A new invention is an electric float for the life-saving service. It is sent out through the surf to a distressed vessel, being propelled and steered from the shore and carrying an electric lamp of several hundred candle-power. An improved life buoy is provided with an electric light, so that it may attract the attention of a drowning person when it is thrown overboard.

Canal boats are now run by electricity, and the Baltic ship canal is to be equipped with 25,000 electric lamps. It is expected that some day ships may be propelled by electricity drawn from the ocean, the latter furnishing the motive power as well as a medium of transportation. Electricity is used to make plants grow.

Medical science could not get along without electricity nowadays. If it is suspected that a person has anything the matter with his stomach the physician obliges him to swallow a small light bulb, which illuminated his inside so that the presence of any disease or foreign body may be perceived.

WHAT DO THEY DO WITH IT?

The Mystery of the Constant Chinese Demand for Ginseng.

Passing through the wholesale district the other day a reporter stopped in at one of the large houses to ask about prices. When ginseng was reached in the list the dealer said:—

"What the Chinese use ginseng for is to the masses one of the mysteries of the age, but that they gobble up every ounce of the herb that the known world supplies is nevertheless a fact. Because more thorough inquiry has failed to bring about a complete unfolding of the secret is not regarded by the average American as sufficient reason for refusing from $3 to $5 per pound, on the average, which the celestial offers for the root. Some of the largest firms in China make a specialty of handling the American export of ginseng, and coin money at it. Some of our shrewdest traders have coaxed for the secret, and have offered money for it, but the gray matter at the other end of the Chinaman's queue doesn't seem to see it in that way.

"The American ginseng is growing scarcer every year. The cultivated root has not the wonderful power which fixes the value of the wild article; at least, it does not manifest itself to the same degree. This fact renders the cultivation of ginseng rather unprofitable. It might be planted and allowed to grow well for years and years, and then be salable at good figures, but not otherwise. The older the plant the more pronounced the wonderful properties of the root. In view of the fact that it is growing scarcer, unless the demand diminishes, the price of ginseng must go materially higher within the next few years.

"The market here is largely speculative. The Chinese ginseng houses each year send their buyers from California to the east to buy up the receipts of ginseng. These buyers have not yet put in an appearance on the eastern market, and consequently this year's price has not been fixed. Dealers are paying $2.50 in Nashville, for the reason that they believe they can secure the usual price for all they take in. Some advices, however, are to the effect that the price will be 20 or 30 cents lower, owing to the fact that the demand has been cut off somewhat by the war.

We encounter some funny experiences in buying the root. The diggers are often the poorest people, and far from enlightened. Well, the root is hard to get, and when it is thoroughly dried the weight shrinks like a nickel's worth of soap after a hard day's washing, so the digger resorts to all sorts of deceptions to fudge an ounce or two in the pound, and reap more of the precious dimes and dollars. For instance, we have frequently gotten in root which was well dried, but suspiciously heavy. Upon investigation we found that many of the pieces were loaded with lead, thus almost doubling the weight of the whole lot. This was done with a great deal of cunning and ingenuity. When the root was green it was split, and lead melted and poured or driven in in slugs. The root was then allowed to dry, and in the process the seams entirely close up, completely hiding the lead which, in a case like this, was almost worth its weight in gold."—Nashville American.

—Dispels all uneasiness at the stomach and makes you feel first rate. Adams' Tutti Frutti. Beware of fraudulent imitations.

A RAWHIDE CANNON.

It Defied the Efforts of Ordnance Officers to Burst It.

A rawhide, muzzle-loading cannon was tested yesterday at Sandy Hook by the Ordnance Board of the United States army. The gun resisted a pressure of 30,360 pounds to the square inch, when further tests were made impossible by the breaking of the iron gun carriage. The gun is to be further tested within a few days.

It looks like going back to first principles—to aboriginal artillery, as it were—to construct a gun of rawhide and to load it at the muzzle. The gun is the invention of Frederick La Tulip, a Frenchman, who lives in Syracuse, New York, and the moneyed man of the concern is a saloon keeper, John H. Link, also of Syracuse. La Tulip has patented other things made of rawhide, and believes that his leather gun is going to revolutionize modern warfare.

The army officers expected to see the gun blow out of existence at the first test, which was 5,471 pounds to the square inch. They made quite a joke of the affair, and nobody was so astonished as these experts when the improved iron carriage was finally broken, leaving the queer hide gun intact. The principal claims made for the gun are that it weighs only about one-half as much as an ordinary steel gun; that it is just as durable and much stronger than steel, and that any number of shots can be fired from it in rapid succession without heating.

The model gun which is being tested is 5 feet 8 inches long and of 2 1-2 inch caliber, weighing 456 pounds, and is made up of layers of steel, rawhide and copper wire. Major Phipps of the Ordnance Board says that the gun must be breech-loading to be of practical value. La Tulip says the rawhide is just as good for breech-loaders as for muzzle-loaders.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

That Tired Feeling.

Is a common complaint and it is a dangerous symptom. It means that the system is debilitated because of impure blood, and in this condition it is especially liable to attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this condition, and also for that weakness which prevails at the change of season, climate or life.

HOODS PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the bowels and liver. 25c.

A NEW TIRE.

Leather Likely to Supersede Rubber in Pneumatic Tubes.

Two Frenchmen of Rheims have recently completed an invention which they claim will in a measure revolutionize the present pneumatic tire. They build their wheels by substituting an outer pneumatic tube made of leather for the rubber tubes now in use. Their invention has been taken up by the ministry of war, who are now perfecting the idea with a view to supply all the military cycles with tires that will not give out easily.

The resistance of leather is considerably greater than that of rubber, and it will better stand the pressure from within and the exterior agents of destruction, such as nails, hoops, roots, or sharp pebbles. It it not absolutely imperforable, but it is at least as good as the fine steel band which was experimentally placed between the outer and inner tubes, and which was pierced by needles and tacks. Leather offers the greatest impenetrability in relation to its thickness without impairing the necessary elasticity. It is further improved by a preparation which renders it impermeable to water. The leather tire is easily repaired in case of perforation—any cobbler can sew it up—and this repair is permanent and not likely to get out of order.

Other advantages claimed for the leather tire are:—Greater lightness; it will not get out of shape as does rubber; and it will not slip on asphalt pavements or wet roads. The new material for the tire seems to meet with great encouragement on the part of the military authorities in France.—La Nature.

—What causes bad dreams is a question that has never been satisfactorily answered; but, in nine cases out of ten, frightful dreams are the result of imperfect digestion, which a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparillia will effectually remedy. Don't delay—try it to-day.

I Consider.......
An Ad. In The
Times
As Safe An Investment As A Government Bond. And Far More Profitable

TRANSPORTATION.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

FROM MONTREAL.

Allan Line, Sardinian .... August 17
Allan Line, Laurentian .... August 24
Dominion Line, Mariposa .... August 17
Dominion Line, Labrador .... August 24
Beaver Line, Lake Huron .... August 14
Beaver Line, Lake Superior .... August 28

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line, Lucania .... August 17
Cunard Line, Etruria .... August 24
American Line, Berlin .... August 14
American Line, New York .... August 21
White Star Line, Britannic .... August 14
White Star Line, Majestic .... August 28
Red Star Line, Berlin .... August 14
Red Star Line, Westernland .... August 21
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Lahn .... August 13
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Neckar .... August 15
Anchor Line, Furnessia .... August 17
Anchor Line, Circassia .... August 24
Allan State Line, State of Nebraska " 17
Allan State Line, State of California " 31

For rates and full information apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General S. S. Agent.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

Lv Victoria .... Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo .... Friday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store Street. ap25

O.R.&N.SS. LINE.

JAPAN and CHINA.

SS. "ASLOUN"

Due .... 22nd July
For Portland, Oregon.

Cargo booked for Honolulu.

For freight and particulars apply to
F. C. DAVIDGE & CO.,
jel4-tf Agents.

TRANSPORTATION.

GREAT NORTHERN

Shortest and Quickest Line

..TO..

St. Paul, Minneapolis,
Duluth, Chicago,
New York, Boston,
And all U. S. Points,

..ALSO TO..

Toronto, Hamilton,
Montreal, Quebec,
And All Eastern Canadian Points.

Daylight Run over the Cascade and Rocky Mountains.

...The Grandest Scenery...
IN AMERICA.

SUPERB BUFFET, ELEGANT DINING, PALACE SLEEPING AND COSY TOURIST CARS.

The magnificent twin steamships NORTHWEST and NORTHLAND leave Duluth every Monday and Friday for the "Soo," Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo, in connection with the Great Northern Railway. Have your tickets read via Northern Steamship Company, and enjoy a delightful ride, free from heat and dust.

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Pullman Sleeping Cars,
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To
St. Paul,
Minneapolis,
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Grand Forks
Cookston,
Winnipeg,
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THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED	Victoria Route.	TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."	1347

		Mi		Mi		
8 30 pm	Lv		..*Victoria..	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	....Seattle....	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	...*Tacoma...		Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

*Daily except Monday

E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Freight and Passenger Agt., Victoria, B.C.
A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 225 Morrison St., Portland, Or.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

HONOLULU, BY O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, August 3rd, 1895, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St.
For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Mariposa, Thursday, Aug. 22, at 8 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.
FESTER, District Agent.
R. E. CONNON, Agent, Bastion Square, Victoria
CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m. Lv.... SPOKANE.... Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays Trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 24.

To take effect at 8 a.m. on Friday, April 5, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

South Bound, Read Up. No. 1 Pass. Daily.	South Bound, Read Up. No. 3 Pass. Sat. Su.	M'l fr. W'l	STATIONS.	M'l fr. V'a	North Bound, Read Down. No. 2 Pass. Daily.	North Bound, Read Down. No. 4 Pass. Sat. Su.
Ar 12.30 pm	Ar. 8.30 pm	78	Victoria	[illegible]	De. 8.00 am	De. 4.30 pm
" 12.16	" 8.25	77	Russell's	[illegible]	" 8.04	" 4.36
" 12.08	" 8.18	74	Esquimalt	[illegible]	" 8.11	" 5.03
" 12.05	" 8.15	73	Stewart's	[illegible]	" 8.17	" 5.06
" 12.00	" 8.12	72	Parson's Bridge	[illegible]	" 8.20	" 5.09
" 11.53	" 8.06	70	Langford	[illegible]	" 8.27	" 5.15
" 11.43	" 7.57	65	Goldstream	11	" 8.37	" 5.24
" 11.15	" 7.30	[illegible]	Summit Siding	[illegible]	" 9.05	" 5.52
" 10.50	" 7.10	[illegible]	Shawnigan Lake	[illegible]	" 9.30	" 6.14
" 10.40	" 7.02	47	Cobble Hill	[illegible]	" 9.40	" 6.22
" 10.25	" 6.53	[illegible]	McPherson's	[illegible]	" 9.55	" 6.31
" 10.15	" 6.46	40	Koksilah	[illegible]	" 10.05	" 6.36
" 10.10	" 6.42	[illegible]	Duncan's	[illegible]	" 10.10	" 6.42
" 10.00	" 6.35	[illegible]	Somenos	[illegible]	" 10.20	" 6.45
" 9.53	" 6.30	31	Westholme	[illegible]	" 10.27	" 6.55
" 9.38	" 6.15	[illegible]	Chemainus	[illegible]	" 10.42	" 7.06
" 9.30	" 5.57	19	Oyster Bay Siding	[illegible]	" 11.00	" 7.26
" 9.11	" 5.48	[illegible]	Oyster Bay	[illegible]	" 11.08	" 7.33
" 8.40	" 5.15	[illegible]	Nanaimo	[illegible]	" 11.40	" 8.05
De. 8.30 am	5.00 De. pm	[illegible]	Wellington	78	Ar 12.00 n'n	Ar 8.25

On Saturdays and Sundays

Cheap Excursion Tickets will be issued to and from all points, good to return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for 15 days, including day of issue.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents at Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo stations.

A DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

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Running through sleepers and upholstered Tourist cars without change, through the grandest scenery in America.

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Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27,

Taking effect June 21st, 1895.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

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AT COST! STRAW HATS BOATING AND TENNIS SUITS B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NELSON.

Nelson Tribune.

A valuable discovery was made between Nelson and the Vowell tract of land west of Nelson. An assay gave a trace of gold and 63 per cent. alumina.

G. O. Buchanan, of Kaslo, was awarded the contract for the timber and lumber that will be used in the Silver King ore bins at Nelson. About a quarter million feet will be required in all.

A. C. Houghton, D. R. Irvine and T. Proctor are all three applying for timber leases on lands adjacent to Crawford Bay. Each applicants wants 960 acres.

Fires were started in the furnace of the Pilot Bay smelter this week, and on Monday smelting will be commenced. The management say there is no likelihood of another close down in the near future, as the Skyline mine alone is furnishing enough dry ore to keep it running. Wet ore is also coming in from various points, a carload being received from Kaslo this week

The Byron N. White Company has decided to erect a concentrator for the great Slocan Star mine, Slocan district. Byron N. White, the company's manager, is in Spokane, and has telegraphed to Thomas Mitchell, one of the best concentrator builders in the country, to meet him there to arrange and decide on plans.

The hydraulic company on Forty-Nine creek is building a reservoir, in order to have sufficient water to run all summer during the day. Superintendent Coulter claims that with a reservoir there should be no difficulty working the year round.

Enough ore has been taken from the Amazon, one of the Canadian Pacific Mining and Milling Company's claims at Ainsworth, to make a shipment to the Pilot Bay smelter.

John C. Davenport, one of the first mining operators to invest in Nelson, Ainsworth and Slocan districts, has bonded two properties in Trail creek district. One of the properties is the Lily May, one of the oldest locations in the camp; the other is the Homestake, which was also located in the early days. It is stated that $35,000 is the price specified in the Homestake bond.

Work on the Silver King tramway is well under way. The timbers for the towers are nearly all framed, and about a mile of the towers have been erected on the Nelson end. The gang that erects the towers quit work on the Nelson end yesterday and started in to-day on the Silver King end. It is expected that the towers will all be erected in about three weeks.

The question of surface rights to mineral claims located in 1893, 1894 and in 1895, prior to the passage of the amendments to the mineral act, will soon be decided. The Paris Belle mineral claim was located in Trail creek district last winter, and its owners are applying for a crown grant. This claim is within the boundaries of a block of crown land granted to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway company under the law giving that company ten thousand acres of land to the mile, and the company will adverse the application. The claim adjoins the townsite of Rossland on the north and east, and the surface is valuable for building purposes, as it is comparatively level.

* * *

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Aug. 1.—The total shipments of coal to foreign ports for the month of July show a decrease of 10,000 tons over the preceding month. The N. V. C. Co. contributed 26,748 tons, an increase of 5,000 tons; Wellington 16,373, an increase of 4,000, the decrease being from Union with only 11,868 tons.

The new cricket grounds will be solely devoted to the use of the employes of the N. V. C. Co. until it is somewhat hardened.

The subscription list being circulated for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to build a road to Nanaimo lakes is meeting with great success.

RELICS OF NELSON.

Many Sold by Auction in London—Medals Bought by the State.

The old English silver and silver-gilt presentation plate, enamelled gold boxes, gold sword hilts, medals, orders, and other highly interesting objects, formerly in the possession of Admiral Viscount Nelson, and the other old English and foreign silver plate, the property of Viscount Bridport, came under the hammer at Christie's yesterday. As late as Thursday Messrs. Christie received from Messrs. Capel-Cure & Ball, of 32 Fenchurch street, E. C., a communication requesting them to withdraw the eleven medals and orders, with their original ribands, which were worn by Lord Nelson at the time he was killed at Trafalgar, and "to inform the public who attend the sale that the nation has purchased them." The price paid by the government for this most interesting series is understood to be £2,500. The medals and orders were: the service gold medal of the victory of St. Vincent, the service gold medal of the victory of the Nile, the jewel of the Order of the Bath, the jewel of the Sardinian Order of San Joachim, the grand cross of the Order of San Joachim, the jewel of the Neapolitan Order of San Ferdinando, the grand cross of the same order, the gold star of the Turkish Order of the Crescent, two badges of the same order, and the gold medal for the victory of Trafalgar.

As regards the articles which were sold, the highest amount was paid for a brilliant necklace, consisting of the stones removed from the sword of honor presented to Lord Nelson by the King of Naples—£1,250 (Haws); the gold sword hilt itself, chased, and spirally fitted, and thickly studded with paste diamonds, realized £170 (Hood); an aigrette of rose diamonds, presented to Lord Nelson by the Sultan of Turkey after the battle of the Nile—£710 (Haws); Lord Nelson's inkstand, oval shaped, silver-gilt, with open gallery of interleaved circles and beaded border, etc., inscribed "William and Emma Hamilton to Nelson, Duke of Bronte, their dear friend," started at £100, and was knocked down to Lady Llangattock for £520; its weight is only 17 oz. An oval gold box, presented to Lord Nelson with the Freedom of the City of London; the borders chased with leaves of oak and laurel foliage, the lid inlaid with a large oval enamel painted with a naval engagement, and with 11 smaller enamels around the sides. For this beautiful article the bidding started at £450 and reached £1,650 (Murray). The gold sword hilt presented by the captains of the fleet, formed as a terminal figure of a crocodile, enamelled with an allegorical group of Britannia and Africa, and the arms of Lord Nelson, sold for £1,080 (Murray). The inscription runs thus: "The captains of the squadrons under the order of Rear Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B., desirious of testifying the high sense they entertain of his prompt decision and intrepid conduct in the attack of the French fleet in Bequir road of the Nile, the 1st of August, 1798, request his acceptance of a sword, and as a further proof of their esteem and regard hope that he will permit his portrait to be taken and hung up in the Egyptian club now established in commemoration of that glorious day. Dated on board His Majesty's ship Orion, on this 3rd of August, 1798," etc. Among the other Nelson relics we may briefly mention the following: A pair of circular entree dishes, with gadroon borders, presented to Viscount Nelson by the committee, for managing a subscription made for the wounded and relatives of the killed at the battle of the Nile, 90 oz. in weight—£155 (Crichton); a pair of ice pails, covers and liners, with lions, masks and ring handles, 151 oz., engraved with Lord Nelson's coat of arms, and presented to him by the committee appointed to manage the subscription raised for the benefit of the wounded and the relatives of the killed in the victory off Copenhagen, April 2, 1801, £400 (Murray); another pair en suite, with a similar inscription (149 oz.)—£370 (Grego); a pair of two handled boat-shaped sauce tureens and covers (41 oz.; engraved with the same arms and inscription—£135; another pair en suite—£145; a circular box, the lid engraved with the arms and motto of the town of Plymouth, containing the freedom of that borough, conferred to Lord Nelson, Jan. 22, 1801—£90 (Wilson); an oblong box of oak, mounted with engraved silver, with a naval trophy and arms of the town of Thetford, the freedom of which was conferred on Lord Nelson, Oct. 30, 1798—£85 (Phillips); an oblong ivory patch box, with a plait of Lord Nelson's hair, in gold border—£45 (Lady Llangattock); the combined gold fork and knife used by Lord Nelson, with steel edge presented to Nelson by Countess Spencer, at the time when Earl Spencer was First Lord of the Admiralty—£200 (Capel); a gold medal in commemoration of the battle of the Nile, by C. H. Kuehler, with a figure of a female allegorical of Peace, holding an olive branch and leaning upon an oval medallion with bust of Lord Nelson—145 guineas (Glendinneng); another example realized the same amount (Spink); a brooch of pastes, which formed the fastening of the "Cloak of Honor" presented to Nelson by the Sultan of Turkey, realized £200 (Sir W. Fraser). The high priced articles in the service of silver, formerly the property of Admiral Viscount Nelson, and engraved with his arms and the arms of Earl Nelson, were a plain soup ladle and four sauce ladles—£40 (Rochfort); a shaped plain jug and cover, 14 oz.—£50 (Grego); a larger do. by Saul Storr, 53 oz.—£100 (Phillips). A service of plate and dishes, etc., engraved with the arms of Admiral Viscount and Earl Nelson, sold at prices which varied from 9s. 6d. to £1. 1s. 6d. per oz.—London Times.

—"Mamma, was that a sugar-plum you just gave me?" asked little Mabel. "No, dear, it was one of Dr. Ayer's Pills." "Please, may I have another?" "Not now, dear; one of those pills is all you need at present, because every dose is effective."

Mrs. Higbee—I hear Mack and his wife have separated.

Higbee—Nonsense. What fool told you that?

Mrs. Higbee—I—I—believe it was you.

Dibbins—Coming round to my golden wedding next week?

Browkis (indignantly)—Your golden wedding? Why, man, you're not thirty-five.

Dibbins—No; but I've bagged an heiress.—Tit-Bits.

Employer—Young man, I hear that you play the races. You are discharged.

Youth—But my brother-in-law is a bookie. I have netted six hundred on his tips this week.

Employer—Ahem!—er—close the door, please. Young man, your salary is doubled. Consider yourself my confidential adviser, and let's go and have a soft shell crab and a little white label at Theo. Lanctot's.—Bel-Air Times.

—To feel buoyant and cheerful use Adams' Tutti Frutti after meals. It aids digestion wonderfully. Refuse imitations.

FROM OVER THE BORDER.

Heavy Destruction of Lumber in Michigan—The Loss Will Reach $1,000,000.

Telegraph Operator Shot—Rapid Type-Setting on the Mergenthaler Machine.

New York, Aug. 1.—Thirteen hundred more striking tailors returned to work this morning. The bosses have signed the brotherhood agreement and given the required bonds that they would faithfully observe the terms of the compact. This makes 2,500 in all of the New York contingent of 8,000 who have resumed work for 20 contractors. Nearly 1,000 of the 6,000 men of the Brooklyn and Brownsville divisions of the brotherhood have also returned to their labors. According to reports received at Walhala hall the Newark brotherhood, numbering 1,200 strong, are fast returning to work.

New York, Aug. 1.—Bar silver, 66⅞; silver certificates, 66¼ to 66⅝; Mexican dollars, 53¼. There was an increase in the volume of business on the stock exchange yesterday and the speculation was generally firmer in tone, the result of the trading being an advance ranging up to 2¼ per cent., in which the great majority of the list participated. Sterling exchange, 60 days, 4.90; sterling exchange, demand, 4.91; money, 1; Canadian Pacific in London, 53⅝; Canadian Pacific in Montreal, 52; Commercial Cable in Montreal, 157.

Pittsburg, Aug. 1.—The green glass manufacturers have declared a lockout in all the union factories, affecting 10,000 men.

Menominee, Mich., Aug. 1.—A lumber yard fire is raging here and has already destroyed property scattered over 30 acres of ground owned by A. Spies, the Girard Lumber Company, Bay Shore Lumber Company, and others. Some of the buildings of the match factory are burning. Two lives have been lost. The loss is $800,000 to $1,000,000.

Gladstone, Mich., Aug. 1.—There is still much fire in this vicinity. The wind remains north. Maywood, a pleasure resort of the city, has been swept by fire. It is rumored that Cook's station, on the "Soo" line, is surrounded by fire and there is little hope of saving the place.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 1.—Last night at Pott's Camp Joel Cattlin, politician, shot and killed Ed West for not hurrying satisfactorily in sending a message for election returns. No arrests have been made.

Cincinnati, Aug. 1.—Charles E. Poe, operator on a Mergenthaler machine, yesterday in 7 hours and 56 minutes of continuous work turned out 76,300 ems. The copy was carried to him and the slugs removed. This beats the record by 1300. Poe's performance was attested by trustworthy witnesses.

New York, Aug. 1.—Rev. Secretary Rydol, of the Indian department of the American Missionary Association, says of the Indian troubles in Idaho: If ever in the history of our country a protest ought to be raised by Christian people against the slaughter of the Indians it is now. General Miles has given his testimony that the Bannocks are among the most peaceful and, on the whole, one of the best tribes on the prairies. Gov. Richards, of Wyoming, should at once enforce the law against the white men who were the first aggressors and then bring the legal matter into the courts.

Eau Claire, Wis., Aug. 1.—An expert, who has been working on ex-City Treasurer's Green's books, says the shortage is over $42,000, and may reach $70,000.

—People with hair that is continually falling out, or those that are bald, can stop the falling, and get a good growth of hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

A $200,000 FEE.

A Western Attorney gets Twenty-Five Per Cent. of an Award.

The old settler Cherokee Indians are to receive in payment from the government $600,000 by the last of next month. The roll is about completed in the department, showing that 1,100 Indians are to share the money, but as it is to be paid out by estates and not per capita there is a wide range of difference in the amounts to be received. In some instances individuals will receive only 14 cents, and in other cases an individual will receive over $1,500.

The money to be paid the old settlers comes from interest on old accounts due them from the government. They date back to 1835, when a treaty was made with the Cherokees, and this fund, according to the terms of the treaty, is to be paid to a certain number of families who moved into that country prior to that time. This is how it happens that the money appears to be so unevenly divided. In some instances but few members of a family are living, while in other cases many descendants are living. The department has had considerable trouble in perfecting the roll, as a few of those entitled to share the money now live in California. Nearly all live in the Cherokee nation. With those in the nation it has been a difficult matter to determine in many instances whether or not an individual is entitled to share the money. The work of perfecting the rolls has delayed payment for more than a year.

While the Indians receive only $600,000, the entire claim is $80,000. The $200,000 is taken up by attorneys' fees, which are paid direct to the attorneys. Over thirty-two years ago the Indians interested in this claim executed a contract with W. J. Bryant, of Tahlequah, giving him 25 per cent. of all the money he could get out of the combination of claims. He commenced work on the matter, and is now seventy-eight years old, and very feeble, but he is expected to make another trip here to get his $200,000 and divide it with attorneys he has employed in the case. It is understood that he has given contracts to attorneys and officials covering about $150,000, thus leaving him but $50,000. But this division was thought by him necessary to bring about a final settlement, and, as estimated, it never would have been paid had he not been able to deal out some money where it would have the effect of securing action.

In addition to this $200,000 given over to attorneys and for other purposes, $10,000 is taken out of the fund for ex-Congressman Heard, of Missouri, by an act of Congress. Mr. Heard was employed in the case some time before he was elected to Congress, and did the work that entitled him to the fee of $10,000. The payment of his fee was recommended by the present officials in the department, and Mr. Heard concluded that it would be just as safe to have Congress set apart his fee as it would to leave the matter in the hands of the departmental officials. Accordingly he had an act passed covering the matter and making sure his fee. He gets his fee out of the claim, and it is taken out in addition to the $200,000 that is given to Bryant and divided with others.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

On All Dainty Tables.

Is used Windsor Table Salt, purest and best; doesn't cage. Put up any way you like. Natural crystals. Try it.

ORLEANIST FORESIGHT.

Funds Sent Abroad by French Kings Support Their Descendants.

The recent marriage of the daughter of the Comte de Paris to the Duke d'Aosta, the nephew of the King of Italy, calls attention to the singular position that the Orleanist family holds in Europe face to face with the various reigning families. It is now about 50 years since an Orleanist occupied the throne of France, and there is little reason to think that in the next half century the conditions will undergo a change. As a royal house the Orleanist has really no more standing than the house of Stuart, and when one takes into account that if a member of that family were now alive, directly descended from King James and Prince Charlie, none of the royal families of Europe would think of allying their sons and daughters in marriage with his children, one cannot help wondering what it is that gives vitality to the Orleanist claim and permits the head of that house not only to pass as a pretender, but to have his claims accorded in family matters a European recognition. It may be said that there having been a restoration after the French revolution, there is always hope that another restoration will take place, but in the Stuart case there was a restoration after the death of Oliver Cromwell, but this, when succeeded by a second royal exit, was not followed by a second return. The cause for this difference, that is, this willingness on the part of the reigning houses of Europe to consider the Orleanist family as an equal, is doubtless due to the shrewd good sense of the representatives of the dethroned family in possessing and keeping large financial resources. When the man who was afterwards Louis XVIII. was in exile, he tasted the bitterness of having to depend upon foreign sovereigns for financial support. This seems to have produced a strong impression on the minds of subsequent French monarchs. Louis Philippe, in anticipation of a possible revolution, sent abroad for investment large sums of money, just as it was known that during the latter part of his reign Napoleon III was the largest depositor in the Bank of England. The late Comte de Paris and his family have been able by the forethought of their father to live independent of royal subsidies of all kinds; and to maintain by their private means a practically regal state, and in this way have continued a standing in the estimation of their royal cousins which would long since have departed if they had been pensioners upon their bounty, or if they had become mere day drudges under the necessity of earning a living.—Boston Herald.

—The fruit season is in full swing and our fruit jars are selling well. Weller Bros.

—Wire cloth for screen doors, meat safes, etc. Shore's hardware.

GET STRONG by taking Johnston's Fluid Beef. KEEP STRONG by taking it Regularly

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE

Pandora street between Douglas and Blanchard street is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

July 9, 1895.

$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1895.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of consumers of water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Sections 12, 20, and 23 of The Water Works Regulation By-Law, 1894, which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of water of the said water works shall use such water for irrigating except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In the North Ward on Mondays and Thursdays.

In the Central Ward on Tuesdays and Fridays.

In the South Ward on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore mentioned the water will be turned off, and there shall be charged in addition to ordinary rates the sum of fifty cents for each infraction.

The above penalties will be strictly enforced.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

Water Commissioner's Office,
14th May, 1895. m17

Notice in Respect to Thistles.

The attention of persons interested is hereby drawn to sections 3 and 5 of the Consolidated Thistle By-Law, which read as follows, viz.:

"3. Every owner, lessee, tenant, occupier, or agent for the owner or lessee, of any land, shall cut or cause to be cut down, all thistles growing upon such land before such thistles have gone to seed or come to flower."

"4. Every person convicted of an infraction of the by-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars."

The said persons are also respectfully informed that this is the only notification they will receive in regard to this matter.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., June 25th, 1895.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

A successful medicine of 30 years test. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by Eureka Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by Langley's Co. Victoria B.C. aug27

Music

Re-written, Transposed, Arranged and Composed for the Voice, Piano, any instrument or combination of instruments.

JNO. M. FINN,
27 Blanchard St., Victoria.

JOHN MESTON,
Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

YACHTING.

DEFENDER TRIALS.

Newport, R. I., Aug 1.—The Defender beat the Vigilant in the run from Newport yesterday.

BRITANNIA.

Queenstown, Aug. 1.—The Britannia was awarded the race yesterday.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

The result of last evening's matches in the second round of the tennis club's singles were:

Pollok (rec. 15) beat J. D. Pemberton (rec. 1-2 30) 6-0, 6-0.

Lampman (rec. 15) beat Rogers (rec. 15) 6-3, 6-3.

Haines (rec. 15) beat Drake (rec. 1-2 15) 6-3, 6-3.

W. H. Langley (rec. 15) beat Luxton (rec. 30) 6-0, 6-3; and

Lindley Crease (rec. 30) 6-1, 6-2.

In the third round Mytton (rec. 30) beat Pollok (rec. 15) 6-4, 2-6, 7-5.

AQUATIC.

GAUDAUR-HACKETT.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—A race is being arranged between Jake Gaudaur, champion oarsman of America, and J. H. Hackett, of Rat Portage, who competed at the national regatta at Saratoga recently. The race will take place in the latter part of August, and will be three miles and turn. Gaudaur will meet Hackett's representatives at the Canadian regatta at Hamilton in a few days.

THE TURF.

GOODWOOD CUP.

Goodwood, Aug. 1.—The cup was won by the Prince of Wales' Florizel II, the winner of the Manchester cup and the gold vase.

CRICKET.

THE BIG MATCH.

If the light is good on Saturday next, the match between Vancouver and the Victoria Cricket Club should be a record-breaking one as far as scoring goes, for the wicket is as nearly perfect as possible, and the strongest batting teams in British Columbia will take the field. Mahon, the best slow bowler in Canada, will trundle for the Vancouver club, and he will be assisted by E. Senkler, whose left-handed delivery and puzzling break will probably prove a thorn in the side of the Victoria batsmen. Taking them all round, however, the latter are in excellent trim, constant practice at the nets having been the order of the day for some time past, and if fortune is equally kind to both sides the home team should gain another victory over their strong opponents from the Terminal City. Though some slight changes may be made, the following will probably be the men in the field:—

Victoria—W. Wallis, A. G. Smith, G. E. Barnes, G. S. Holt, B. Goward, C. E. Pooley, W. A. Ward, G. C. Fox, S. F. Morley, B. H. T. Drake, A. T. Goward.

Vancouver—E. Mahon, T. S. C. Saunders, J. W. Sinclair, J. H. Clinton, J. F. Flinton, Rev. Yolland, E. Evans-Thomas, A. G. Thynne, McL. Campbell, J. H. Senkler, E. Senkler.

As all the members of the Victoria Cricket Club wish to see the big match on Saturday there will be no match against the Albions.

THE TELEPHONE IN SWEDEN.

Subscribers Allowed the Use of the Telegraph as Well.

Sweden has always been to the front in practical telephone work. The Swedish state telephone authorities are about to combine the telephone with the state telegraph system. In Sweden, where service can be had for $6 a year, everybody is, of course, "on the telephone." In future every subscriber will be allowed to make use of his telephone address as his telegraph address. In sending a message the sender has only to add the letters "Rt." (Rikstelefon), for which no charge is made, and the telegraph office, on receiving the message, will look up the address in the telephone register and send it on. Besides being able to thus effect a saving of two or three words in every telegram telephone subscribers will be allowed to telephone on their message to the telegraph office for transmission, and they can, if they so desire, have their reply telegrams telephoned on to their house immediately they arrive. The Swedish lines of telephone management certainly seem to have fallen on pleasant places, for this admirable arrangement appears likely to be as profitable as it is agreeable to everybody concerned. The subscriber is provided with a system of message transmission so ideal in its promptness and convenience that the thought of it fills the public of less favored countries with envy, and the state looks to save money by the increased accommodation, as the telegraph traffic will be augmented and the number of messengers will be reduced.

—What causes bad dreams is a question that has never been satisfactorily answered; but, in nine cases out of ten, frightful dreams are the result of imperfect digestion, which a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparillia will effectually remedy. Don't delay—try it to-day.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

Days Doings in the Various States of the Republic.

New York, Aug. 1.—Thus far 4,700 of 16,000 strikers who went out last Sunday and Monday in the Metropolitan district are again busy at work. It is said that the strike may become national. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cincinnati and Chicago are all large clothing markets where many thousands of workers are employed, and a large majority of them are organized.

Milwaukee, Aug. 1.—It transpires that the missing yacht Sunbeam is a myth and that the so-called Commodore English, who represented himself to be the yacht's anxious owner, is apparently a humbug. A Toronto gentleman now in the city says that the only son of Judge Kingsmill, of Toronto, who was represented to be aboard the mythical yacht, is now at sea in command of H. M. S. Blenheim, and the other guests of the anxious commodore are as mythical as the yacht. One of the incidents of English's anxiety was his failure to settle his hotel bill.

New York, Aug. 1.—Stocks closed weak.

Gold to the amount of $100,000 has been withdrawn from the sub-treasury for shipment to Canada.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 1.—M. A. Bradley, owner of the big steamer Alva, received a dispatch from Sault Ste. Marie today stating that the barge (whaleback) No. 117 ran into the Alva, making a large hole and filling the engine room with water. The stern is on the bottom and the bow is in four fathoms of water. Both vessels were bound down.

Brooklyn, Aug. 1.—An explosion occurred on board the ship Cairni Hill, from Calcutta, starting a fire in the ship and spreading to the Columbia stores and Beard's wharf adjoining. The vessel was towed to the flats near Liberty Island and it may be necessary to sink her there to prevent her total destruction by fire. The explosion is thought to have been caused by gases accumulating in the hold of the Cairni Hill. The loss to the warehouse and contents is estimated at from $120,000 to $130,000. The lighters, Capt. C. Bitedock, Walter Klots and a New York Central barge, all loaded with cotton, were also completely destroyed.

AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPHY.

An Experiment in Long Distance Transmission of Messages.

A clever bit of telegraphy has been done in Australia. Through the co-operation of the telegraph authorities in all the five colonies on the mainland of Australia, a very interesting experiment was lately made in the long distance transmission of telegraphic messages. The points selected were Rockhampton and Breeme in Roebuck Bay, Western Australia. Breeme is on the northwest coast of Western Australia, and is the point where the cable from Java, and so on from Europe, is landed in that colony. It is also the furthest point north in Western Australia to which the telegraph has been carried. At the time appointed all the instruments on the various intervening stations between Rockhampton and Breeme were connected, and thus a continuous circuit was made between the two points. The signals received in Rockhampton from Israelite Bay, about 4,000 miles away, on the southern coast of Western Australia, are described as being as clear and sharp as if they had come from over the street. In the line between Israelite Bay and Breeme there was a defect which somewhat impaired the distinctness of the signals. But the experiment was decidedly a success, for perfectly readable signals were exchanged and a conversation was carried on between the telegraph masters at Rockhampton and Breeme, which, following the route of the wire, are 6,275 miles apart.

Iron sand is used for sawing and polishing granite. Its employment enables machine polishing to be executed about three times as fast as when set sand is used, and about ten times less is necessary. The process of manufacturing it is interesting. Into an opening at the top of a fire-brick cupola, lined with an outer casing of iron, are thrown from an elevated stage coke and scraps of old scrap iron. A fierce heat is kept up in the furnace by steam-driven fans. The metal when melted finds its way out at the bottom of the cupola down a spout, and a powerful steam blast sends it flying in white-hot spherical globules into a brick chamber containing a tank of cold water. The spherules dropping into the water cause numerous minute explosions. The water is run off, the spherules collected, dried and put through a series of sieves moved by steam power, from which about seven different sizes are obtained, varying from fine powder to about the size of No. 6 shot. The product is then put in 100 pound bags for sale.—American Architect.

—The fruit season is in full swing and our fruit jars are selling well. Weiler Bros.

—Dispels all uneasiness at the stomach and makes you feel first rate. Adams' Tutti Frutti. Beware of fraudulent imitations.

CRACK SHOTS IN WAR.

Practical Uses of the Training Received at Bisley.

It has been frequently asserted by cynics, who sneer at the art of rifle shooting as exemplified at Bisley, that your crack shot is absolutely valueless in actual warfare, that he finds moving men very different from stationary targets, and that all sharp-shooting in action is mere hap-hazard guess work, in which the duffer is just as likely to do execution as the expert. There may be some truth in that view of marksmanship, but that there have been cases in which the services of crack shots have been invaluable, the following instances will prove.

At the time of the Indian mutiny, young Hercules Ross, son of the famous sportsman and marksman, Capt. Horatio Ross, and brother of Edward Ross, the first winner of the Queen's prize at Wimbledon, was the crack rifle shot of India. He subsequently won the Indian championship three years in succession, and on the third occasion put on ten consecutive bull's-eyes at 1,000 yards. He was also a mighty tiger slayer. But he proved the value of his deadly skill with the rifle against more formidable foes than the jungle could produce. His greatest and most memorable feat was the following:

He had ridden nearly 100 miles to a ford on the river Gorga, where it was expected that a large force of mutineers intended to cross. It was of absolutely vital importance to keep them at bay until the women and children and the sick and wounded could be removed from an English station close by. Hercules Ross heroically undertook the task. He had a pit dug on the bank of the river commanding the ford. Here he took his post with a dozen good rifles by his side and four attendants to load for him. The heavy rains had swollen the river and the ford was impassable; but the enemy had a large boat, and with this proceeded to make the passage of the stream. But Ross, from his rifle-pit, picked off the rowers one by one with marvellous skill. Time after time the boat put back, time after time it came on again; but the quick and deadly fire which that swift rifleman kept up prevented the oarsmen from ever getting more than a third of the way across.

Armed only with the old Brown Bess, the Sepoys could not touch the occupant of the rifle-pit. For three hours, with unfailing skill and nerve, Hercules Ross shot down the rebel rowers whenever they attempted to cross, till at last a body of English troops with three guns came up, and the Sepoys sullenly retired. By his splendid marksmanship, coupled with unflinching courage, young Ross undoubtedly saved the lives of those women and children with their helpless sick and wounded companions.

Another and even more remarkable instance of the practical value of marksmanship in action occurred at Lucknow, during the long and terrible siege. The Sepoys had hauled a couple of eighteen-pounders on to a flat roof of one of the palaces which surrounded the residency in which the English were at bay. If they could only mount these guns they would be able to pour a plunging fire down upon the defenders of the residency, which would soon have made the place untenable and compelled the English to surrender. It was imperative, therefore, that those guns should not be mounted.

Sergt. Halliwell, of the Thirty-second Foot, was the crack shot of the little garrison. He was supplied with the best rifles the officers possessed, and he was posted in an angle of the residency, with orders to prevent the Sepoys from mounting those guns.

The part of the building in which he took up his position had already been battered by the Sepoy guns into a heap of ruins, and behind the shattered masonry he lay at full length—there was just cover enough to protect him in that posture. For several days he remained there, never once rising to his feet or even to his knees, for to do so would have been to court instant death from the swarms of rebel marksmen in front of him. The only change of attitude in which he could indulge was by rolling over from his back to his stomach, and vice versa.

His powers of endurance was almost superhuman. He was a man who hardly seemed to know the need of sleep. He kept his eyes night and day on those dismounted guns. Whenever the Sepoys attempted to mount them his deadly rifle was at work, and he picked them off one by one till they dared no longer expose so much as a finger to the unerring aim of this mysterious and invisible death-dealer. In the dead of night provisions were conveyed to him by men crawling on their hands and knees along the slight barricade, which was all the shelter they had from the cannon and muskets from the foe. The guns were never mounted, and, at last, the palace was captured in a sortie and blown up and Sergt. Halliwell's long and painful vigil was at an end.

When Moses & Sons had an establishment in New Oxford street, close to Mudie's, a tall, bronzed, soldierly-looking man, in a peculiar uniform, might have been seen standing at the entrance, ready to assist customers from their carriages and usher them into the shop. On his breast were several medals, and among them the little bronze cross, which bears the simple inscription: "For Valor." This was Halliwell of the deadly rifle, the hero of Lucknow.—Tit-Bits.

Hot weather proves distressing to those whose blood is poor. Such people should enrich their blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

James E. Nicholson.

CANCER ON THE LIP

CURED BY

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose. I suffered in agony seven long years. Finally, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I noticed a decided improvement. Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until in a month or so the sore began to heal, and, after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last trace of the cancer disappeared."—JAMES E. NICHOLSON, Florenceville, N. B.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels.

For
First-class
Footwear,
Faultless
Fit and
Finest
Finish, in
Foremost
Fashions, at
Fairest
Figures,

Blacks and Tans.

A. B. ERSKINE,
Corner Government and Johnson Streets

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61 YATES STREET VICTORIA.

AGENTS FOR

The Brantford Mower,
Wisner Hay Tedders,
Tiger Sulky Hay Rakes,
Massey-Harris Steel Frame Wide-open Binder.

AGENTS—New Westminster, T. J. TRAPP; - Vernon, F. C. COSTERTON.

Summer Suits to Order for $16

At R. J. MATTHEWS', Merchant Tailor, 101 Douglas St

First-class fit and workmanship guaranteed. Suits made and trimmed from $18. Good Pants to order from $3.50. Call and examine these goods before buying elsewhere.

101 DOUGLAS ST.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Loewen is down from Vancouver.

John C. Ferguson, of Vancouver, is at the Driard.

H. J. Brady returned from a trip to the Mainland.

R. H. Hall returned from the Mainland last evening.

Senator James Reid, of Quesnelle, is a guest at the Driard.

Miss Denny returned last evening from a visit to the Sound.

Major C. T. Dupont returned last evening from the Mainland.

Ex-Mayor Hilbert and Miss Hilbert, of Nanaimo, returned this morning from San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

Per ss Walla Walla from San Francisco—Mrs M S Hill, Ivy Smith, May Smith, H Edwards, C H Parlament, D H Matteson, Mrs Miles, Mrs S W Gray, John Hilbert, Mrs Oliver, Amelia Hilbert and child, N C Page, Miss L B McRae, Mrs Ambery, Miss G Gilbert, Miss Domisthrope, Mrs Wolf and two children, Mrs Noble and two children, Miss Peckham, Miss Portal, Miss Lottie Ellis, Miss Ray Clifton, Miss Violet Wilson, A L Henry, W Z McBride, F R Domisthrope, Dr Griffiths, D M Reed and wife, Miss Gourly, Miss M Johnson, Miss A Hudin.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—J Irving and wife, D Beck, Rev Dunlop, August Moul, Jack Beiyea, Mrs O Holler, Miss Holler, Mrs F A Brown, Mrs G W Ackerson, Mrs Rosnell, A Stonach, Arthur Belyea, Miss M McDonald, Miss Emma Ackerson, Simon Gray, Richard Gray, C M Norton, J Wilson, Miss Collins, Miss Denny, Jos Gray, Grace Gray, Miss C Gray, W D Close, H Killen, Miss J Dunning.

Per Steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Mrs Clubb, A H Barnes, wife and daughters, W Cane, J M Squires, W Harris, Miss McDonald, Miss N McDonald, J C Ferguson, M R Church, J S Tawa, S Saunders, L R Stanley, A E Harris, Henry Helfrich, H J Brady, Mrs Fullerton and son, H W Maynard, R H Hall, F Y Austin, H E Connon, Senator Reid, C T Dupont, R Collister, A Malin, C J Loewen, H Arkell, J H Robinson, J Lukov, Miss Cole, E Stark, J W Smith and wife, A Turner, Rev A B Winchester, Alr Archibald, Mrs J Arnould, Miss Askew, Miss C B Bennett, J H Smith, Miss Lipscomb, Miss E Wright, W H B Winter.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—C E H Rigney and wife, W F Tye, T Lubbe, H Martin, Miss Martin, J Cordcripe, Wm Jones, Miss Sodenberg, P Missen.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ss Walla Walla from San Francisco—Albion Iron Works, Armour Packing Co, notify R H Jameson, Blake Moffat & T, Blair & Gordon, Bell Irving & Co, Blackie & McKinnon, C Phillipps, Cunningham & Hinton, D H Ross & Co, Dr A F Benyhill, Erskine Wall & Co, E G Prior & Co, E J Saunders & Co, F R Stewart, Fell & Co, Gam Fook Yuen, Hamilton Powder Co, H B Co, J H Todd & Son, J & A Clearihue, J Barnsley & Co, J Johnston, J A Ritchie, Kwong Hing Lung, Lai Wah, Legislative Library, Marvin & Tilton, Nicholles & R, On Sing, Perry & Turner, P McQuade & Son, R P Rithet & Co, R Baker & Son, S Leiser, Speed Bros, Sayward M & L Co, Turner Beeton & Co, T M Brayshaw, The Colonist Ptg Co, Vale & Brooks, Vic P Brew Co, Wilson Bros, Wan Yuen, Yuen Chang Lung, Yuen Lung, F Scararal, C M Robson, J Reubenbach, W J Van Houten, A R Johnston & Co, C S Philp, Chas Stinson, F R Stewart, G Wagg, McMillan & H, Mowat & Aitkin, Osmund Skrine & Co, Wiach & Bower, S L Ref & W G Co, notify Theo Bryant, E J Saunders & Co, Wells Fargo & Co.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—H Mansell, J Hutcheson, G Powell & Co, Lenz & Leiser, P McQuade & Son, J B Taylor, Dr T J Jones, Ramsay Bros, W, E G Prior & Co, Jas Wright.

Per Steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Lenz & Leiser, order Weiler Bros, Martin & R, S Leiser, S M Barre, Blackie & McKinnon, Bissenger & Co, D H Ross & Co, E J Saunders, F Carne, Fell & Co, Geo. Glover, Hardress Clarke, J A Ritchie, M R Smith, R Baker & Son, R W Higginbotham, Speed Bros, Vale & Brooks, Watson & Hall, Wm Lough, Dom Ex Co.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Erskine Wall & Co, S Reid, H C Beeton & Co, F O S Co, Jas Freel, J Piercy & Co, Turner Beeton & Co, E J Saunders, F Carne, Clyde Wilson, Wilson Bros, J H Todd & Son.

At the seashore—Aren't you afraid that friend of yours will get drowned?

No. He's all right. He can't swim.

On All Dainty Tables.

Is used Windsor Table Salt, purest and best; doesn't cage. Put up any way you like. Natural crystals. Try it.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

Tips on Soap.

Not a rub in the tub.

Pendray's Electric

Does the Work. Not you.

SAVE ALL THOSE WRAPPERS—September 30 will soon be here. The three largest number returned by that date will receive:

FIRST PRIZE, - - - -	$25
SECOND PRIZE - - - -	15
THIRD PRIZE, - - - -	10

Buy PENDRAY'S and buy only PENDRAY'S.

JOHNS BROS.

Beg to announce that they are occupying their new premises and invite inspection of their large stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES,
TIN AND AGATE WARE,
PRESERVING BOTTLES, ETC.

Best goods at Lowest Prices.

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Merit Speaks.

You cannot hide a light under a bushel, nor can you keep from the public the merits of the

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Nordheimer Pianos.

THEY
SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES
TRUMPET TONGUED.
PEOPLE PRAISE THEM.
HEARERS LIKE THEM.
AND WE GUARANTEE THEM.

M. W. WAITT & CO.,
Agents.

A Charming Retreat.

Mr. F. J. Dawley begs to announce that he has assumed the management of the hostelry known as the

FOUR MILE HOUSE.

This well known and beautifully situated resort has been thoroughly renovated and refitted and now offers exceptional inducements to tourists or persons desiring to spend a time away from the heat and dust of the city.

F. J. DAWLEY,
Proprietor.

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